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FEDERALISM IN BRAZIL

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Federalism occupies a place of major importance in our political history. It has been the constant, unswerving objective of our political evolution for four centuries. It is the dominant preoccupation of the country. Despite delays, dissimulations, attempts at suppression, it has finally emerged triumphant. It is the necessary solution of our political organization. It is the salvation of our national unity. It is the guarantee of our national progress.¹

Thus wrote in 1914 Dr. Levi Carneiro, one of the foremost writers on constitutional law in Brazil, a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters and of the Brazilian Historical Institute. If federalism plays in the evolution of Brazil anything like the rôle assigned it by Dr. Carneiro, a brief survey of its historical development is surely worth making. In the following paper, the writer will examine the genesis of Brazilian federalism in the colonial period, trace its development through the stormy days of independence, note the manner in which it was modified under the empire, and consider its emergence for good or ill under the republic. Finally, an attempt will be made to consider its place in the new constitution of 1937. Throughout, allusions will be made to the influence of the United States and its constitution.

¹ Levi Carneiro, "O federalismo. Suas explosões. A Confederação do Equador," in *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro*. Tomo Especial consagrado ao Primeiro Congresso de História Nacional. (Rio de Janeiro, 1916). Parte III, p. 198.

There are not lacking authorities who allege that the first organization of Brazil, that of the hereditary feudal captaincies, contained the germs of federalism.² Something is to be said for this contention if we consider decentralization and particularism elements of federalism. Of much greater importance, however, is the fact that in the majority of cases these captaincies were identical in their boundaries with the later provinces and the states in the federation of today. The significance of this situation will be emphasized later. Had the system of hereditary captaincies succeeded, Brazil might eventually have split up into a number of independent units even as happened in Spanish America. But as early as 1548, a royal decree created the office of governor general and all of Brazil was brought directly under the control of the metropolis. From then on the royal administration became increasingly centralized.

For reasons which we cannot take up here, something like a national consciousness began to appear in Brazil well before the end of the colonial period. Many of the Brazilians—as we may call them now—found the complete subordination of the colony to the capital increasingly irksome. The first attempt to break away from the leading-strings of Portugal was the so-called conspiracy of Tiradentes which took place in the captaincy of Minas Geraes in 1789. Its importance for us lies in the fact that the example of the United States was prepotent among the conspirators, who were well acquainted with the labors of the constituent convention of Philadelphia. The plot was crushed with quite needless severity. While we may sympathize with the conspirators, we may rejoice at the outcome. Federation, had it been applied at this time, would have spelled the break-up of Brazil, whose inhabitants at the cost of enormous sacrifice had laid the foundations of national unity.³

² Oliveira Martins, *O Brasil e as Colonias* (Porto, 1904), pp. 8, 9.

³ Agenor de Roure, "O Prodomo do Federalismo. Ideias, projectos e programas dos partidos," in *Revista do Instituto Historico*. Tomo Especial, Volume VI, Congresso Internacional de Historia de America (Rio de Janeiro, 1922), p. 454.

The advent of Dom João and the Portuguese Court to Brazil in 1808, though it brought no immediate change in the status of the captaincies or provinces, powerfully reënforced the idea of unity and eventually made possible the formation of a great empire. But this same unity—the achievement and maintenance of which may be regarded as the greatest accomplishment in the whole history of Brazil—was threatened from an unexpected quarter. In 1820, a revolutionary movement broke out in Portugal. The Côrtes of Lisbon, though loud in its protests of liberalism, wished to reduce Brazil to its former status of colonial dependence. It set about to suppress such autonomy as existed in Brazil and, on the Roman theory of divide and rule, endeavored to make the various captaincies directly dependent on the mother country. Under such conditions nothing short of complete separation from Portugal could have saved Brazilian unity and the liberties which the Brazilians had enjoyed since the coming of Dom João VI. Accordingly, in 1822, the young Dom Pedro, the son of Dom João VI, formally proclaimed the independence of Brazil.

The new ruler, known as Dom Pedro I, possessed sufficient political acumen to realize that a full return to the absolutism of the eighteenth century was impossible. Throughout most of America and in parts of Europe constitutions were regarded as the great panacea to the political ills then afflicting the world, and Brazil could not escape the contagion. A constituent congress was elected in 1823 and in a few months produced a constitution providing for a limited monarchy. Although the term federalism was nowhere mentioned in this document the subject had been discussed during the sessions of the congress.⁴ Federalism had its fervent defenders, men who had read widely and in some instances had traveled abroad; many of them were familiar with the constitution of the United States. But it was the opinion of the great majority that, in these critical times, the chief *desiderata* were

⁴ Agenor de Roure, *op. cit.*, p. 467.

unity and independence, and that for these boons the firmest guarantees were to be found in a centralized monarchy.⁵

Dom Pedro, whose conversion to liberalism was only skin-deep, soon found himself at odds with the constituent assembly. The tension reached such a point that he dismissed this body in November, 1823, and the constitution, the fruits of its labors, was destroyed. Realizing, however, that the setting up of an absolutist régime might mean the loss of his throne, he ordered his council of state to prepare an instrument "twice as liberal" as the one he had rejected. As a matter of fact, the constitution of 1824, under which, with certain modifications, the empire was governed until 1889, contained most of the liberal features of its predecessor. Nowhere in the document is the term federalism mentioned.

The dissolution of the constituent assembly and the rejection of the constitution of 1823 were ill received throughout large parts of the empire. Especially was this true in Pernambuco, where seven years earlier a rebellion had flared up against the arbitrary government of Dom João VI. The conviction was general that a constitution should not be the gift of the ruler but the expression of the popular will. The new constitution, that of 1824, was therefore unacceptable. The leaders frankly avowed themselves federalists. A so-called "Confederation of the Equator" was launched in Pernambuco, and the various provinces in northern Brazil were asked to join. Singularly enough the juridical basis for the confederation was supplied by the constitution of Colombia and not that of the United States. For a number of reasons, into which we cannot enter, the rebellion was short-lived. Had the movement succeeded, large parts of Brazil would have been organized on the basis of a federal republic with the consequent break-up of the unity of the empire. It may be noted in passing that federalism was apt to be associated with the revolutionary movements in Brazil whenever their purpose was the establishment of a republic.

⁵ Aurelino Leal, *Historia constitucional do Brazil* (Rio de Janeiro, 1915), pp. 1-45 *passim*. Cf. Armitage, *History of Brazil* (London, 1836), I, *passim*.

As this paper is concerned only incidentally with the narrative history of Brazil we shall pass over in silence most of the events of the reign of Dom Pedro I (1822-1831). The emperor's increasing despotism, his dissolute life, and the ill-success which attended his war with Buenos Aires caused him to lose favor with his subjects. It is interesting to note that the strength of federalism grew in proportion to the decline of the popularity of Dom Pedro.⁶ As the reign was approaching its twilight, the emperor undertook a journey up into Minas Geraes to bolster up his cause. In the capital, Ouro Preto, he issued a blunt proclamation in which he characterized federalism (*federação*) as a crime against the constitution and a violation of the oath which the Brazilians had taken to defend it. But the appeal fell upon deaf ears. On his return to Rio he found that his unpopularity had reached such proportions that he determined to abdicate in favor of his young son, the future Dom Pedro II, an act which was consummated on April 7, 1831.

For the next nine years Brazil was governed by a regency. As may readily be imagined, it was a period of intense political activity both within and without the national assembly. Three parties appeared in the arena of combat: the *Partido Restaurador*, which desired the return of Dom Pedro I to the throne; the *Partido Republicano*, which came out squarely for the overthrow of the monarchy; and the *Partido Liberal*. This last party was in favor of the monarchy but insisted on the need of a number of reforms to the constitution of 1824. The liberals soon split into two sections: the *Moderados* and the *Exaltados*. It is the latter group with whom we are particularly concerned as they were the sponsors of a federative monarchy.⁷

⁶ This point is clearly brought out by Tavares Cavalcanti, "A ideia de federação no Brasil; como surgiu, cresceu e concretizou na Republica," in *Livro do Centenario da Camara dos Deputados (1826-1926)* (Rio de Janeiro, 1926), p. 230.

⁷ Agenor de Roure, *op. cit.*, p. 486; Leal, *op. cit.*, pp. 164 ff. It is unfortunate that limitations of time and space preclude any detailed study of the regency, a period of the utmost importance in the constitutional history of Brazil. Espe-

Did time permit, a fascinating study could be made of the debates which took place in the chamber of deputies at this period on the subject of federalism. The discussion centered about the grant of a larger degree of autonomy to the provinces. The debate in the session of September 9, 1831, is especially illuminating. Carneiro da Cunha refused to be frightened by the idea of a federal type of government, declaring that "federalism already exists, though more or less concealed".⁸ Carneiro Leão emitted the opinion that if the federal system were adopted it should be accompanied by a new division of the provinces, thus removing the disadvantages growing out of their enormous disparity in size and resources. The idea was freighted with possibilities; the later history of Brazil was to show that, had this project been adopted, some of the country's worst political ills might have been exorcised. Deputy Hollanda declared that the unity of Brazil was bound up with federalism, and that the constitution of 1824 was in effect federal in principle. He added that "whoever is not a federalist is not a constitutionalist". The debate continued throughout the better part of 1832. Finally, the assembly (chamber and senate) passed a law on October 12 granting future legislatures the right of amending the constitution in the sense that the provincial councils might be converted into provincial assemblies.

In the bill as finally passed the expression "federative monarchy", which had been employed in the debates, was carefully avoided. The famous Marquez de Barbacena, speaking in the senate on this point, declared:

The word "*federativo*" which is not even Portuguese will be the apple of discord among us. The friends of constitutional monarchy

cially significant is the rôle of the triad of great statesmen: Feijó, Vasconcellos, and Evaristo da Veiga. It was in large part through their efforts that Brazil was held together during this storm and stress period. The forces of disintegration had proceeded so far in 1832 that the French writer and traveler Saint-Hilaire declared that the only bond which held the provinces together was the person of the five-year-old prince, the future Dom Pedro II. Cf. Joaquim Nabuco, *Um Estadista do Imperio* (Rio de Janeiro, 1897), I, ch. 1.

⁸ The debates have been carefully analyzed by Agenor de Roure and Leal, *loc. cit.*

shudder whenever they hear it; the friends of a federal republic conceive false hopes; the enemies of Brazil take advantage of the opportunity to promote intrigue and disunion to our detriment.⁹

But the idea of federalism would not down. For this the United States was in part to blame. The example of the North American republic, strong, prosperous, the component parts united by a federal bond, exercised on many Brazilian writers and public men an enormous fascination. To such an extent was this true that in the legislature of 1834 the deputies Cornelio, Antonio, and Ernesto Ferreira Franco introduced a bill providing for the creation of a federal union between Brazil and the United States. Two or three articles of this legislative curiosity are worth quoting:

Art. 1. Brazil and the United States will be federated (*federados*) for the purpose of mutually defending themselves against foreign pretensions and will aid each other in the development of the internal wealth (*propriedade interna*) of both nations.

Art. 3. Each one of the nations shall be represented in the national assembly of the other.

Art. 4. The products of each nation shall be received in the other in the same manner as its own, free from all imposts.¹⁰

As was to be expected this fantastic project died a-borning and never came to a vote.

The most important step ever taken in Brazil in the direction of federalism prior to the establishment of the republic was the adoption of the so-called *Acto Adicional* of 1834. Though containing a number of important provisions, this important amendment to the constitution of 1824 is chiefly of interest to us through the fact that it provided for an increased grant of autonomy to the provinces. In place of the general councils, which up to that time had been simply consultative in character, there were set up in each province legislative assemblies with a large sphere of action in provincial matters. The assemblies were to be unicameral, with members elected for a term of two years. The most populous

⁹ Agenor de Roure, *loc. cit.*

¹⁰ Agenor de Roure, *op. cit.*, p. 493.

provinces were to have thirty-six members; the remainder from twenty-eight to thirty. The creation of these assemblies was undoubtedly a step toward decentralization and was thoroughly in line with the aspirations of the federalists. But when the out-and-out federalists proposed that the presidents of the provinces should be elected instead of being appointed by the emperor, the act was rejected by the national legislature.¹¹

There can be little doubt that at this period the agitation for federalism constituted a disintegrating force in Brazil. Under the regency and during the first decade of the rule of Dom Pedro II the hard-won unity of the empire stood in jeopardy. The most striking proof of this contention is revealed in the long revolution which, from 1836 to 1846, devastated the rich province of Rio Grande do Sul. This revolution of the so-called *Farrapos*¹² has been the object of an immense amount of investigation, especially in 1935, the centenary of the outbreak of the struggle.¹³ There is no complete unanimity among Brazilian writers as to the purposes of the leaders of the revolt, the most serious internal menace which the empire ever had to face. A number allege that the rebellion was aimed at the complete severance of the province from the empire, and they point to the establishment of the Republic of Piratiní as the proof. But the burden of opinion is that the rebellion had as its goal federation rather than separation, and that even the sponsors of the so-called republic really aimed at forcing the imperial government to grant a larger amount of autonomy to the province. It is signifi-

¹¹ H. Handelman, *História do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro, 1931), p. 942; Tavares Cavalcanti, *op. cit.*, p. 263.

¹² The term literally means "rags" and the "Revolução Farroupilha" means the revolt of the ragamuffins. These opprobrious epithets soon became terms of honor, like the "Gueux" in the days of the rise of the Dutch Republic.

¹³ The Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul held in 1935 a historical congress, the three-volume *Annals* of which contain a mine of valuable information on the Revolução Farroupilha. There are also important articles in the *Revista* of the same institute. Full references to this material will be found in the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, 1936 (Cambridge, Mass., 1937), pp. 216-228, *passim*.

cant that, when peace was finally made in 1845, the most impelling motive was the need of a united front against the machinations of Rosas, the dictator of the Argentine Confederation.¹⁴

As has already been intimated, the *Acto Adicional* represented the greatest triumph obtained by federalism under the monarchical régime. The consequences of this measure in the political life of Brazil were profound. By granting the provinces legislative power, even in a restricted field, it afforded them a means of voicing their aspiration and of solving many of their most pressing local problems. It was in the provincial assemblies that many of the most noted statesmen of the empire—particularly deputies and senators—made their début in political life. The establishment of this equilibrium between the provinces and the central government helped to make possible, decade after decade, the smooth functioning of the imperial machine.¹⁵

Following the winding up in 1845 of the great civil war in Rio Grande do Sul, federalism ceased for over two decades to be a vital issue in Brazilian political life, and the subject was rarely raised in parliament. This was owing partly to the fact that aspirations for provincial autonomy were in part satisfied, partly to the absorption of the interest of the Brazilians in other fields.¹⁶ The writer Agenor de Roure remarks in this connection that federalism did as a matter of fact exist in practice though the term was carefully avoided. He characterized the system as one of limited federalism (*federação limitada*).¹⁷

In 1868, the question of federalism once more came to the fore, partly as the result of discord within the so-called

¹⁴ João Pandiá Calogeras, *Formação Histórica do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro, 1930), p. 188.

¹⁵ The chief factor, however, in this happy consummation was the emperor Dom Pedro II whose rôle we shall be unable to consider. Cf. P. A. Martin, "Causes of the Collapse of the Brazilian Empire", in *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, February, 1921, p. 22.

¹⁶ Such, for instance, as the controversy with Great Britain over the slave trade, and the difficulties with Brazil's southern neighbors culminating in the Paraguayan War.

¹⁷ *Op. cit.*, p. 495.

progressive party which had been governing Brazil since 1868. From this schism arose what might be called the new liberal party which, under this traditional name, was to last until the fall of the empire. The leaders of this party had as one of their objects the curtailment of what they regarded as the arbitrary and despotic¹⁸ power of the emperor which they wrongly supposed the source of political corruption throughout Brazil.¹⁹ One means to this end was the further increase of local autonomy "to free", as one writer put it, "as rapidly as possible the local centers and provinces from the intolerable pressure of the power of the crown", which "like a new Briareus was extending its hundred arms over the entire nation".²⁰

At this point we see the first clear evidence since the thirties and forties that federalist propaganda was taking on a decidedly anti-monarchist tinge. There was a considerable group, especially of the younger writers, who considered the expression "federative monarchy" a contradiction in terms. The majority of the leaders of public opinion still saw nothing anomalous in the development of a full-fledged federal system within the confines of a liberal empire.²¹ In 1868 was launched the program of the liberal party; it included a long list of demands among which were freedom of instruction, curtailment of the faculties of the emperor through the aboli-

¹⁸ The historian Oliveira Lima once declared: "If there was any despotism it was the despotism of morality". Cf. Martin, *loc. cit.*

¹⁹ Oliveira Vianna, *O Ocaso do Imperio* (Rio de Janeiro, 1935), p. 43.

²⁰ Article in the *Correio Nacional* quoted by Agenor de Roure, *op. cit.*, p. 504.

²¹ This was the view of the well-known diplomat and statesman, Rio Branco, as appears in the article which he wrote (with collaborators) for the *Grande Encyclopédie* (article "Brésil"). Later he declared through his mouthpiece, B. Mossé: "Le Brésil est une véritable fédération. Elle diffère de celle des États-Unis où les gouvernements sont électifs; mais elle se rapproche beaucoup de la fédération impériale britannique". B. Mossé, *Dom Pedro II, Empereur du Brésil* (Paris, 1889), p. 56. According to Oliveira Lima, Rio Branco supplied Mossé with the data for his biography.

In 1888, at a banquet at Paris, the French statesman, Jules Ferry, asked a former Brazilian minister, Barão de Mamoré, to describe the attributes of the Brazilian provincial assemblies. Whereupon Ferry exclaimed: "Mais c'est un empire fédéral, que le Brésil". Mossé, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

tion of the moderative power, the extinction of slavery, election of police in the municipalities, and what for our purpose is most important, the election of the presidents of the provinces.²² Many of these demands harked back to the early thirties; as we shall presently see, some of the most important were to be revived in the eighties.

Presently a new constellation rose above the political horizon. In 1871 appeared the republican party which had as its avowed aim the overthrow of the monarchy. In its manifesto, issued in December of the same year, much attention is, as we should expect, devoted to federalism. One paragraph is worth quoting:

Long before the idea of democracy arose in Brazil nature charged herself with the establishment of the federative principle. The topography of our territory, the different zones into which it is divided, the variations in climate and productions . . . indicate the direction which administration and local government should follow. The divisions created by nature and imposed by the immense extension of our territory should be respected.²³

The republican party never rose to a position of major importance under the empire. None the less, its influence was considerable. Though the number of its adherents was small, they included some of the ablest writers and thinkers of the time, many of whom occupied high posts after the overthrow of the monarchy. At all times and in all places it placed federalism in the forefront of its propaganda. For example, one of the most active of the republican leaders in Rio Grande do Sul, Venancio Ayres, launched a newspaper with the title of *Federação*. Each number played up the caption "Federation spells unity; centralization, dismemberment". Running true to form these propagandists held up as a model the constitution of the United States.

²² Americo Braziliense, *Os programmas dos partidos e o segundo imperio* (São Paulo, 1878), p. 25.

²³ Agenor de Roure, *op. cit.*, p. 506. Cf. Euclides da Cunha, *A margem da historia* (Porto, 1913), p. 362. An excellent synthesis of republican agitation prior to 1889 is given by Manoel F. de Campos Salles, *Da Propaganda á Presidência* (São Paulo, 1908), cap. I.

During the decade 1878-1888, federalist agitation suffered a temporary eclipse. The reason was a simple one. These were the years when the campaign for the abolition of slavery reached its maximum intensity, culminating, as is well known, in complete emancipation in 1888. But after the passage of the *lei aurea* on May 13 of this year federalism once more leaped to the fore. Among the champions of the movement two stand out head and shoulders above the rest. The famous Joaquim Nabuco, orator, parliamentarian, and above all abolitionist, threw himself heart and soul into the campaign. With equal zeal the cause was espoused by Ruy Barbosa, a brilliant journalist and later recognized as one of the greatest jurisconsults ever produced by Hispanic America.

Nabuco was a monarchist and at the same time a liberal. He acknowledged no inconsistency in the idea of a federal empire. "The truth of the matter is", he wrote in *O Paiz* at the time, "that today there is only one reform which can forestall the coming of the republic and this is autonomy of the provinces".²⁴ Years later, when speaking of the last days of the monarchy, he declared: "I counseled the acceptance of federalism, and had the crown accepted my advice it might have been saved".²⁵ It was his conviction—an erroneous one as events fell out—that with the satisfaction of popular demand through the abolition of slavery and the implanting of federalism the monarchy would be strengthened.

As for Ruy Barbosa, his conversion to federalism was of long standing. As editor of the *Diário de Notícias* he wrote impassioned articles on the subject during the spring and summer of 1889. He refused a portfolio in the cabinet because the government declined to commit itself on what he called a *federação franca*. With increasing fervor he stressed the alternative: "either the federation or the republic".²⁶ And

²⁴ Carolina Nabuco, *A vida de Joaquim Nabuco* (Rio de Janeiro, 1929), p. 230. This authoritative and delightful biography is written by the daughter of Nabuco. It is one of the most notable works of its type ever produced in Brazil.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Agenor de Roure, *op. cit.*, p. 517.

as a matter of fact in the last days of the monarchy he went over bag and baggage to the republicans.

On June 7, 1889, came into office the last cabinet of the empire. It was recruited from the liberal party and was presided over by Affonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo, Visconde de Ouro Preto. The new prime minister was a man of ripe experience in public affairs. As a close student of political and economic problems he realized that the maladies from which the monarchy was suffering were amenable only to the most drastic and thoroughgoing remedies. The program which he submitted to parliament embodied the most comprehensive series of reforms ever sponsored by any of Dom Pedro's ministers. These reforms included extension of the suffrage, abolition of the life tenure of senators, reorganization of the council of state, and what is important for our purpose, full autonomy of the provinces and municipalities, and election of the presidents of the provinces by indirect vote instead of their appointment by the emperor.²⁷ Could the program have been carried out in its entirety, these various reforms would have gone a long way toward neutralizing the propaganda of the republicans by showing that the monarchy was quite capable of meeting the demands of the Brazilian people for a fuller participation in public affairs.²⁸

When submitted to the chamber of deputies on June 11, 1889, the program of Ouro Preto met with a frigid reception. It fully satisfied neither monarchists, federalists, nor republicans. Nabuco found the diluted form of federalism unsatisfactory. The scenes in the chamber were highly dramatic. Deputy Padre João Manoel caused a tremendous scandal by shouting *viva a república*;²⁹ Dom Antonio, Bishop of Pará, declared that he was attending a session of the French Convention and added that the "days of the monarchy are num-

²⁷ *Organizações e programmas ministeraes desde 1822 a 1888* (Rio de Janeiro, 1889), p. 243.

²⁸ Cf. Martin, *op. cit.*, pp. 36-37.

²⁹ The tirade of João Manoel was the occasion of a brilliant defense of the empire by the prime minister himself, recorded by Affonso Celso (the son of the prime minister) in *Oito Annos de Parlamento* (Rio de Janeiro, 1901), p. 106.

bered". The veteran parliamentarian, Saraiva, advised Dom Pedro to return to the nation the crown which had been presented to him in 1831. It was evident, however, that as a whole the chamber was much less liberal than the prime minister. By a vote of 79 to 20 it expressed its lack of confidence in the government, whose program was characterized as frankly liberal, reforming, and almost revolutionary. The body was dissolved and never reassembled.³⁰

The immediate occasion of the advent of the republic on November 15, 1889, was a barrack-room conspiracy engineered by some of the higher officers in the army, but the ultimate causes reached far back into the history of the monarchy. While it will not do to stress the point unduly, certainly one of the contributing factors to the *débâcle* was the inability of the statesmen to find a formula which would reconcile the apparently mutually hostile principles of federalism and monarchy.

The civilian leaders of the revolt had long been propagandists for federalism and republicanism. It was natural and fitting, therefore, that the first decree of the provisional government should establish "a federative republic as the form of government of the Brazilian nation". The history of federalism under the republic is a story too long to be rehearsed here, nor is it possible to analyze in any detail the three constitutions under which Brazil has been governed since 1891. Rather, in the brief time remaining, an attempt will be made to point out how federalism, the official form of government to which Brazil has been committed, worked out in practice.

A constituent assembly met in 1890 and formally promulgated a new constitution on February 24, 1891. In taking this step, the assembly did little more than make minor revisions of a draft drawn up by Ruy Barbosa, who in turn drew his inspiration chiefly from the constitution of the United States.³¹

³⁰ Carolina Nabuco, *op. cit.*, p. 243; Agenor de Roure, *op. cit.*, p. 517.

³¹ By all odds the best discussion of the constitution of 1891 is that of H. G. James, *The constitutional System of Brazil* (Washington, 1923).

The constitution of 1891 remained in force something over forty years. Even its most enthusiastic supporters would be willing to admit that it was not without its defects.³² Two of the most striking of these shortcomings have been the blameworthy intervention of the executive power in the states for the purpose of forcing upon them the rule of factions favored by the authorities in Rio de Janeiro, and the toleration of flagrantly unconstitutional acts by state governments enjoying the favor of the national executive. A complaint also frequently voiced is that the president, by one means or another, has built up a new kind of centralization of power, infinitely greater than anything existing under the empire. Through suspension of constitutional guarantees and other means, the chief magistrate has been able for relatively long periods to arrogate to himself virtually dictatorial power.³³ As a remedy for this situation there has been proposed at various times the introduction of a parliamentary system such as existed under the empire.³⁴ It would seem, however, that no considerable number of Brazilians have rallied to this view. But perhaps the most serious charge which can be brought against federalism as established in the constitution of 1891 has been the failure satisfactorily to adjust the relation of the states to the federal government. The magnitude of this problem will perhaps become more obvious when we consider for a moment the constitution of 1934 and the one put into effect on November 10, 1937.

The earlier of these two instruments was adopted, it will be remembered, after the revolution of 1930 and the establishment of the dictatorship of Dr. Getulio Vargas. Perhaps the chief innovations were the more careful definition of the powers of the executive, the changes in the method of elect-

³² Two of the most devastating criticisms of the governmental system of Brazil as it developed under the constitution of 1891 are by Amaro Cavalcanti, *Regimen Federativo e a Republica Brasileira* (1900) and by José Maria dos Santos, *A Política geral do Brasil* (1930), both published in Rio de Janeiro.

³³ This point has been brought out at great length by Ernest Hambloch in his work *His Majesty the President, a Study of constitutional Brazil* (London, 1935). The author weakens his case by over-statement.

³⁴ This is the thesis of José Maria dos Santos, *op. cit.*

ing the president, and the articles dealing with social and economic welfare. There was also evident a strong tendency toward greater nationalism.³⁵ When we come, however, to a consideration of the second document, we find a number of innovations which profoundly alter the organization of the state.

The entire world was startled when on November 10, 1937, President Vargas staged a *coup d'état* by the assumption of dictatorial power. Congress was dissolved, the state governors (with a few exceptions) were deposed, and a new constitution written by Dr. Francisco Campos, the minister of justice, was promulgated.³⁶

As is well known, these events have been interpreted by many as signaling the entry of Brazil into the group of fascist or near fascist states. For reasons impossible to enumerate here the writer does not accept this view. He will merely recall the substance of a statement submitted by Dr. Vargas to foreign newspaper correspondents in which he pointed out that Brazil had not ceased to be a democracy, and that it was neither fascist nor integralist,³⁷ but Brazilian, working out its own problem in its own way. The country,

³⁵ Among the many works called forth by the Constitution of 1934, only two will be mentioned here: Araujo Castro, *A Nova Constituição Brasileira* (Rio de Janeiro, 1936) and Juan C. Beltrán, *La Nueva Constitución del Brasil* (Buenos Aires, 1936). The former consists of an elaborate analysis of, and commentary on, each article of the constitution; the latter is a brief, well-written account by the leading authority on Brazilian history in Argentina.

³⁶ In the preamble of the new constitution, Dr. Vargas justified the need of this instrument on the grounds of "the growing aggravation of dissatisfied partisans . . . which threatened to develop into a class struggle . . . placing the nation under the immanence of civil war; the apprehension created in the country by communist infiltration; the fact that under former institutions the state did not have normal means of maintenance of the peace and safety of the people". The new constitution was first published in the *Diário Oficial* for November 10, 1937. The writer has utilized an edition entitled *Nova Constituição da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil com indice alfabetico, analitico e remissivo*, organizado por Macario de Lemos Picanço (Rio de Janeiro, 1937). An excellent English translation has been prepared by the American Brazilian Association, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

³⁷ An allusion to the "integralista" party which under Plinio Salgado was carrying out a campaign frankly fascist in character. The party was dissolved by Dr. Vargas shortly after his assumption of the dictatorship.

added Dr. Vargas, is still solidly pro-panamerican and will not look to Europe for advice or example. He added that his country thoroughly approved the good neighbor policy of President Roosevelt, whom Brazilians consider one of the great statesmen of today.³⁸

It is obviously too early to attempt anything like a final appraisal of the new constitution. Some of the articles are obscure. Others are doubtless provisional in character and will be modified as occasion dictates. But this much is certain: federalism as it had existed under the constitution of 1891 or even that of 1934 has suffered very considerable modifications. To be sure, article 3 of the new instrument states:

Brazil is a federal state made up of the indissoluble union of the states, the federal district and the territories. The present political and territorial division is maintained.

A study of the document will show, however, that Brazil has moved, in practice, a long direction toward a unitary state. The powers of the president are enormously increased, in many instances at the expense of the states.³⁹ For example, the faculties of the president for intervention in the states have been considerably expanded; a case in point is the right, *without* the authorization of the chamber of deputies,

to administer the state when for any reason whatever one of its powers shall be prevented from functioning.⁴⁰

Upon agreement with the federal government

the states may delegate to the functionaries of the Union the power to execute the laws, services, acts or decisions of their government.⁴¹

In fiscal matters the faculties of the states are further abridged. They may not contract external loans without the previous authorization of the federal council (which takes the place of the senate);⁴² they are forbidden to levy an export

³⁸ *News Bulletin* of the American Brazilian Association, November 24, 1937.

³⁹ Symbolic of the shifting of emphasis was the solemn burning of the state flags shortly after the *coup d'état*.

⁴⁰ Article 9, letter c.

⁴¹ Article 22.

⁴² Article 35, letter c.

tax higher than 10 per cent *ad valorem*.⁴³ The control of primary and secondary education, hitherto within the incumbency of the states, is apparently to be taken away from them.⁴⁴

The foregoing provisions of the constitution will probably fall most heavily on the large states; such as São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and even Rio Grande do Sul, which on occasion have chafed at federal control and have in effect regarded themselves as *imperia in imperio*. An ingeniously organized electoral college plus limited faculties accorded the president to nominate his own successor should in practice strike a blow at the quasi monopoly which these powerful states have hitherto enjoyed in alternating in the selection of president.⁴⁵

The smaller, weaker, or less populated states have constituted a problem of a somewhat different order. It has long been the contention of many Brazilians that a number of these states, especially those in the north, have lacked such bases for existence as diversity of products and resources, and differences of climate. Some of these states as at present geographically constituted have lost all reality as economic units. Even as rough boundaries of cultural unity and traditional loyalties few of them possess a great amount of vitality. And the opinion is widespread that these states have frequently

⁴³ Article 23, letter e.

⁴⁴ Article 15, paragraph XXIV, bluntly states that the Union shall have sole control over education. Paragraph X of the same article empowers the union "to fix the bases and determine the scope of national education, laying out the program which these should follow for the physical, intellectual, and moral formation of infancy and youth".

⁴⁵ The electoral college is to be composed of electors designated by the municipalities, the maximum allowed to any one state being twenty-five. In addition, fifty electors are to be designated by the national economy council recruited from employers and employees in equal number. Finally, twenty-five electors are to be designated by the chamber of deputies and twenty-five by the senate. The electoral college will meet in the capital of the republic twenty days before the presidential term expires, and will choose its candidate for the presidency of the republic. If the outgoing president, however, should nominate a candidate, the election will be by direct and universal suffrage between the candidate chosen by the president and the one selected by the electoral college. Articles 82-84. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent the president from indefinitely succeeding himself.

constituted obstacles to the efficient functioning of the federal system. Though they enjoyed in the federal senate a representation equal to that of their larger brothers, they have at times been under the control of local machines or even single families. Brazilians have frequently described them as "feudal states". At one time it was perhaps not too fantastic to compare them to the rotten boroughs in England prior to the Reform Bill of 1832.⁴⁶ The new constitution frankly considers the possibility of uniting these smaller states into larger units or even converting them into national territories. Article 5 provides machinery whereby the states may unite to form new states; article 6 empowers the union to create federal territories out of the dismembered parts of the states in the interest of national defense; article 8 provides that any state which for three consecutive years cannot raise sufficient funds to maintain the services for its own particular needs will be transformed into a territory; and article 9, letter e, authorizes the federal government to reorganize the finances of a state which for more than two consecutive years shall suspend the servicing of its funded debt. In other words, an offending state may meet the same fate as recently befell Newfoundland, when the British government assumed entire control of its fiscal system.

The power of the states in the federal congress has also been curtailed in various ways. The chamber of deputies, whose members are hereafter to be chosen by indirect election, shares its legislative functions with the president, who

⁴⁶ As has been intimated various times during the course of this paper, Brazilians and others have been alive to the grave disadvantages of state boundaries which are little more than geographic, and which enclose areas which in point of fact are really components of larger sectional or regional areas of cultural community. At various times voices have been raised in parliament in favor of altering the political map of Brazil, and removing the absurdities dating back to the régime of the captaincies of the sixteenth century. Some of the great figures of the empire; such as Vergueiro and Paraná, protested against these anomalies. Felisbello Freyre in the constituent congress of 1891 vainly tried to alter the system. Writers such as Tavares Bastos, Pandiá Calogeras, and even the American Agassiz, have added their protests. We have here a subject in the constitutional history of Brazil which has never been adequately investigated.

enjoys extensive faculties of the issuing of so-called "decree-laws" (*decretos-leis*).⁴⁷ In place of the old senate is a federal council whose members are to be elected by the state legislatures, plus ten members appointed by the president. Its competency is almost exclusively confined to matters relating to the federal district, the territories, and Brazil's foreign relations.

The constitution says nothing in regard to the manner in which the governors of the states are to be chosen, but presumably they will be selected by the president of the republic. At the present moment, the states are under the control of *interventors* appointed by the executive.

The powers of the central government extend to fields unrecognized by the constitutions of 1824 and 1891 and only adumbrated in the constitution of 1934. A national economic council, representing the various branches of the national production, is to be set up. This body bears considerable resemblance to the corporative parliament of fascist Italy. Many of its activities still remain to be determined by legislation, but it seems reasonably clear that it is designed to further a system of planned economy and rationalization of industry, as well as to banish all labor conflicts through the creation of syndicates.

An analysis of the remaining features of this interesting constitution is less germane to our purpose and will be omitted.

During the course of this paper we have followed the development of federalism from its beginning in colonial days, through its partial acclimation under the empire, to its definite enthronement under the republic. We have seen that at no time has it been able to adapt itself with complete success to the conditions as they exist in Brazil. The chief difficulties

⁴⁷ Articles 12, 13, 74. The enormous powers of the president in legislative and other matters are indicated in paragraph 73: "The president of the republic, the *supreme authority of the state*, co-ordinates the activity of the representative organs of higher grade, directs internal and foreign policies, furthers or guides legislative policies of national interest, and superintends and administers the country".

with which it has had to contend we have considered at some length. In general, they have had to do with a more satisfactory definition of the powers of the executive and the relations of the provinces, and later states, to the central government. To these maladjustments, inherent perhaps in a nation like Brazil where, with the exception of an intellectual elite, the civic consciousness is still undeveloped, and where the disparity among the component parts is so great, might be added other problems which have become especially noticeable in the last few decades. As early as 1908, Professor Leacock pointed out⁴⁸ that many of the defects of federalism are the results of the growing complexity of economic and industrial conditions which demand uniformity of regulation. In other words, to the partial breakdown which federalism has shown in its political aspects, are to be added weaknesses on its economic side.⁴⁹ With the growing industrialization of Brazil, accompanied by a heightened tension between capital and labor, it would seem that the federal form of government should of necessity have to make way for a more centralized type of government, capable of regulating, and if necessary, even taking control of the economic activities of the nation. The new constitution is preëminently designed to meet such ends. How successful it will work out in practice only the future can tell.

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⁴⁸ "Limitations of Federal Government", *Proceedings of the American Political Science Association*, V.

⁴⁹ It is only necessary to mention the long series of difficulties in which both the state and federal governments have been involved while attempting to regulate the coffee industry.

THE ORIGINS OF FEDERALISM IN MEXICO

[Paper read at the Hispanic American session of the meeting of the American Historical Association for 1937 at Philadelphia.]

Of the one hundred and sixteen years of Mexico's independent existence nearly one hundred have been under the alleged federal form of government as prescribed by three different federal constitutions, all closely modeled after that of the United States. It would appear that, in point of adequate time, there has been ample opportunity, for even a people as ill-prepared as were the Mexicans for the republican form of government, to master the rudimentary essentials of the federal form. Yet this has not been the case. Federalism has never existed in fact in Mexico. It is an indisputable commonplace that the Mexican nation is now and always has been federal in theory only; actually, it has always been centralistic. How this pseudo-federalism came to be adopted is consequently a matter of considerable importance if one would understand the political and constitutional evolution of the Aztec Republic.

Prior to the collapse of Iturbide's empire, neither republicans nor monarchists gave serious thought to the decentralization of Mexico. It was taken for granted that the traditional centralization, which had existed for about three hundred years under Spanish rule, would be continued under either republican or monarchical forms. Common sense seemed to dictate such a course of action.

Throughout the period of Mexico's struggle for independence there was consistent adherence to the principle of centralism. Although there is no evidence that Father Hidalgo ever formulated a plan for the government of independent Mexico, nevertheless, it is certain that he never proposed to alter the traditional political unity of the country. Ignacio Rayón, who was the first revolutionary to draft an organic

law for Mexico, proposed to preserve the provinces in their then existent positions as administrative units in a centralistic state.¹ His constitution was uninfluenced by the liberal but centralistic Spanish Constitution of 1812 which had not yet been published in Mexico. Incidentally, the latter instrument was in force in Mexico for only a few months. After Rayón, José María Morelos was the next revolutionary to consider seriously a constitution for Mexico. His suggestions were incorporated in the famous revolutionary Constitution of Apatzingán, which, influenced so profoundly by the short-lived Constitution of Cadiz, adhered very closely to its famous model with respect to the concentration of control at the center.² The Constitution of Apatzingán, which can be accepted as the clearest expression of revolutionary political thought in Mexico from 1810 to 1820, evidences very distinctly the near unanimous acceptance of the centralistic principle. Prior to 1820, the Constitution of the United States exercised very little influence upon political thought in Mexico.

Following the liberal revolt of 1820 in Spain, the Spanish Constitution of 1812 was promulgated a second time in Mexico, on May 31, 1820. The viceroy, audiencia, and other authorities took oaths to support the new fundamental law, and shortly occurred the election of representatives to the cortes and the provincial deputations. The liberal guarantees of the constitution opened the doors to the free discussion of political problems. Numerous books, pamphlets, and periodicals made their appearance. One of these, the *Semanario Político Literario*, was a periodical published with the announced purpose of educating the people in the science of government. To further this end it printed, analyzed, and commented on various contemporary liberal constitutions. The free discussion of hitherto forbidden subjects had a profound effect, and it was at this time that many republicans

¹ Manuel R. Cambas, *Los Gobernantes de México* (Mexico, 1873), II, 36; H. H. Bancroft, *History of Mexico* (San Francisco, 1887), IV, 560-561.

² For text of the Constitution of Apatzingán, see Juan A. Mateos, *Historia parlamentaria de los Congresos Mexicanos* (Mexico, 1877), I, 42 ff.

began to espouse federalism, very largely because of the example of the United States.³

Mexican independence was proclaimed by the Plan de Iguala, February 21, 1821. Neither the *de facto* government under the Plan de Iguala, nor the Empire of Iturbide established in accordance therewith, as modified by the Treaty of Córdoba, was constituted on anything partaking of the nature of a federal government. Nor, up to this time, had a federal republic been seriously proposed. Throughout the period, the centralistic Spanish Constitution of 1812, with slight modifications owing to the independent status of the country, was still technically in force, for it had never been suspended since its second promulgation in 1820. The elections were held substantially as provided by that instrument, and provincial government remained constituted in strict accord with its provisions.

Santa Anna's Plan de Vera Cruz, December 6, 1822, initiated the insurrection which finally resulted in the overthrow of Iturbide. The plan declared the nullity of Iturbide's election as emperor, proclaimed popular sovereignty, and provided for the reassembling of congress which had been dissolved by Iturbide. The strong implication was that a republic should be established.⁴ To suppress the rebellion started by Santa Anna, Iturbide dispatched a force under General Echevarri. That officer, however, betrayed his emperor by entering into an agreement with Santa Anna and other militarists, known as the Plan de Casa Mata, February 1, 1823. The plan condemned the dissolution of congress and demanded the convoking of a new one. Although it demanded respect for the person of the emperor, it was clearly a dissimulated endeavor to overthrow Iturbide.⁵

The Plan de Casa Mata released forces and set in motion a series of events which led inevitably to the establishment of

³ W. A. Whatley, *The Formation of the Mexican Constitution of 1824* (M. A. Thesis, University of Texas, 1921), pp. 14-16.

⁴ Lucas Alamán, *Historia de Méjico* (Mexico, 1849-1852), V, 690; Pedro de Alba and Nicolás Bangel (eds.), *Primer Centenario de la Constitución de 1824* (Mexico, 1924), p. 54.

⁵ Alamán, V, 711.

a federal republic. According to the ninth article of the plan, the provincial deputation of Vera Cruz should assume complete governmental control over the province pending the acceptance of the plan by the supreme government in Mexico City. Although the plan did not so provide specifically, it implied that the other provinces should do likewise, and arrogate to themselves all governmental powers provisionally. This, in fact, is what occurred.

The Plan de Casa Mata swept the country like wildfire. Although in its origin it was strictly the work of the military, nevertheless, so great was the popular opposition to Iturbide's autocratic rule, and particularly to his arbitrary dissolution of congress, that the plan was immediately proclaimed by ayuntamientos and provincial deputations throughout the empire. Even faraway Texas and New Mexico joined in the popular movement.

Iturbide capitulated, and, on March 4, issued a decree ordering the members of the dissolved congress to reassemble. On March 7, the congress reopened its sessions. Iturbide was hopeful that by reassembling the old congress he had met the demands of the Plan de Casa Mata. In his address to the congress he said, "The congress is in full possession of the liberty which the Acta de Casa Mata has indicated."⁶ Although he made an eloquent plea for mutual forgiveness and reconciliation, the congress was not in a forgiving mood. The upshot was that when, on March 19, the emperor made a formal promise of abdication, it was unceremoniously accepted.

With the task of organizing a government now confronting them, the victorious republicans soon divided into two distinct parties—federalists and centralists. The centralists desired to carry over into the republic such concentration of power as had existed during the colonial régime and as was more recently provided in the Constitution of 1812. The provinces were to be little better than administrative units. The centralists were supporters of French ideals of administra-

* *Actas del Congreso Constituyente Mexicano* (Mexico, 1823), III, 5.

tion. Although the party possessed a nucleus of ardent republicans of long standing like Father Servando Mier and Carlos María Bustamante, its principal support lay in the old monarchists, called "Bourbonists", who believed that for the time being at least monarchy was out of the question, and so their support was thrown to that form of republicanism which would most easily facilitate a later return to monarchy. Conservatives, clericals, militarists, large landowners were supporters of centralism because it was the form of government they could most effectively control. The principal press organ of the centralists was *El Sol* which first made its appearance on June 15, 1823. The centralists commanded a majority of the congress immediately after Iturbide's overthrow.

The federalists based their theories upon the example of the United States, but at best most of them comprehended very indistinctly the federal character of the United States government. Influenced by dread of a tyrant, convinced that autocracy and centralism went hand in hand, they regarded federalism as a guarantor of local and individual rights. It meant freedom from the oppressions and inequalities of the old order. The partisans of Iturbide attached themselves to the federalists in order to be revenged on the men who had overthrown the emperor. The party organ of the federalists was called *El Aguila Mexicana*.⁷

The deposition of Iturbide left the congress with two pressing problems. One was the creation of a national executive, and the other was the drafting of a constitution. The first problem was expeditiously solved by the establishment, on March 19, of a plural executive consisting of three members, a feature copied undoubtedly from the Mexican Constitution of 1814. The problem of drafting a constitution presented greater difficulties. The congress itself was in a state of vacillating uncertainty as to its legal status in regard to this question. Some of the deputies thought that because of the Plan de Casa Mata and its acceptance by the

⁷ José María Bocanegra, *Memorias para la Historia de México Independiente, 1822-1846* (Mexico, 1892), I, 216.

provinces, that their powers ceased and they were constrained to call a new election. It is quite true that the provinces on adhering to the plan insisted on what was called a new "convocataría". Yet many of the deputies argued that, since the congress was first convened as a constituent body and had been reinstalled without any curtailment of its original powers, it obviously had the right to proceed with the drafting of a constitution. Said Carlos Bustamante, "I am of the opinion that the existent congress is the same congress which the provinces demand".⁸ Bocanegra argued that, if the congress voted for the "convocatoria", they would by that act solemnly confess that they were not worthy of national confidence.⁹ Such arguments were unavailing, for the congress, yielding to the demands of the provinces, decided on May 22 to call an election for a new constituent congress.

Although the congress had doubted its authority to enact a constitution, it nevertheless pursued the novel course of drafting an outline constitution for the guidance of the new congress. On May 13 a committee was appointed to draw up a tentative outline. The committee worked expeditiously, for, on May 16, 1823, it reported a unique draft which has been generally overlooked by historians. It declared the Mexican Nation to be a popular, representative, federal republic composed of the provinces of Anáhuac or New Spain. The national legislature was to be bi-cameral, a *cuero po legislativo*, a popular, representative body, and a senate, composed of three representatives from each province. All elections were to be indirect. The executive was plural, composed of three individuals to be named every four years by the legislative body. The project provided in considerable detail for the organization and powers of the governments of the provinces and municipalities. The executive head of each province was to be a prefect, although his manner of selection was not specified. Each province was to have a provincial congress, whose powers were severely circumscribed.

⁸ *Actas del Congreso Constituyente*, III, 15.

⁹ Bocanegra, I, 217.

With due allowance for necessary changes to fit the instrument to an independent republic, it is difficult to detect any substantial difference between this project and the Spanish Constitution of 1812. Of two things we can be certain: first, that the federal constitution of the United States exercised little or no influence upon the framers of the project; and second, that the Mexican people were being given in the name of federalism, a disguised, centralistic frame of government. Perhaps this pseudo-federalism was owing to the presence of Father Mier, staunch centralist, on the constitutional committee.¹⁰

On June 11, 1823, the adoption of the federal form of government was formally announced to the country in the following words:

The sovereign constituent congress, in the extraordinary session of tonight, has been pleased to decide that the government may proceed to announce to the provinces that it has voted the adoption of the federal, republican system, and that the congress has not declared this heretofore because it has decreed that a new congress should be convoked to constitute the nation.¹¹

Thus we have the anomalous situation of the congress which had surrendered to its successor its right to formulate the constitution, at the same time arbitrarily deciding in advance questions of such constitutional importance as the adoption of the federal system. Since the widespread popular disturbances seemed to arise out of the demand for a federal republic, the congress adopted the novel course of proclaiming federalism as a means of restoring order. In this it was partially successful.

It is necessary at this point to note the trend of events within the provinces which, in final essence, was the all-important factor in weighting the scales in favor of federalism. Before the congress had proclaimed federalism some of the provinces had already declared for it, and, with exaggerated

¹⁰ See Bocanegra, I, 250-256, for text of the draft.

¹¹ Isidro Antonio Montiel y Duarte, *Derecho Público Mexicano* (Mexico, 1871), I, 243.

pretensions, claimed to be sovereign and independent. The provinces were insistent not only that a new congress should be convoked, as provided by the Plan de Casa Mata, but that a federal régime should be established. The unfortunate experience under Iturbide, coupled with their colonial experience, was conclusive evidence in their opinion that centralism and autocracy were synonymous. "They soon began to consider", says Tornel, "as a final recourse of desperation, the federal régime, concerning which all talked and very few understood".¹²

The provinces had more confidence in themselves than they had in the center; and the long revolution had taught them to seek all the liberties they could obtain. Of course they had slight knowledge of the true nature of federalism—they understood it to mean freedom from outside restraint, local independence, license even; moreover, federalism meant an opportunity for wider freedom of prerogative by groups of politicians outside the capital. The association of federalism and individual liberty on the one hand, and centralism and reaction and privilege on the other, was common throughout Hispanic America, without there being anywhere a rational conception of the true nature of the government of the United States which all federalists aped.

Yucatan was the first province to set up an independent government and declare for federation. On April 10, 1823, the provincial deputation called an election of a *junta provisional administrativa* to govern the province until a new national congress should meet and establish a federal government. Many other provinces did likewise.¹³ The provinces of Texas, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas formed a junta in Monterrey with the object of separating and celebrating, as independent states, a federation with the other provinces of Mexico. A separatist movement also occurred in Guatemala.¹⁴

¹² José María Tornel y Mendivil, *Breve Reseña histórica* (Mexico, 1852), p. 14.

¹³ Bocanegra, I, 213; Vicente Riva Palacio (ed.), *México á través de los Siglos* (Barcelona), V, 98-99.

¹⁴ Bocanegra, I, 213; Riva Palacio, V, 98.

The separatist trend in Guadalajara was more serious and significant. There, it may be said, the anarchy reached its climax. There, also, the issues were more complicated, because a majority of the federalists were really Iturbidists seeking an opportunity to recall their fallen chief.¹⁵ On May 12, the provincial deputation, by the so-called "Acta de Guadalajara", decreed suspension of the enforcement of all national laws until the popular demand for federation was complied with. In the meantime, the chief authority within the province was to be vested in the provincial deputation. The Acta was communicated to all the other provinces urging their participation in the movement. The deputation entertained no doubts concerning the sovereignty and independence of the State of Jalisco, as Guadalajara was now called. The Acta read,

The social pact, celebrated with the prior government of Mexico, has been dissolved; and the provinces have reassumed consequently, their natural rights, without there being between them, one and another, the slightest inequality.¹⁶

Needless to say, the claim that there had existed a "social pact" between the provinces and the government of Mexico, was incorrect.

The example of Jalisco was followed by other provinces. Provincial legislatures and *ayuntamientos* pronounced openly in favor of federation. The provinces not only declared their independence, but they entered into inter-provincial compacts or treaties, looking toward the establishment of a federation. Such an agreement was the one entered into at Celaya, on July 1, 1823, between Valladolid, San Luís Potosí, and Querétaro. By the Convention of Lagos, Zacatecas and Jalisco covenanted with agents of the national government, pledging the establishment of a federal state.¹⁷

After the congress had provided for the election of a new constituent assembly and had proclaimed federalism, most of the provinces which had in good faith espoused federalism,

¹⁵ Bocanegra, I, 284.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, I, 260-261.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, I, 222, 268; *Primer Centenario*, p. 72.

abandoned their extravagant and ridiculous pretensions and returned to obedience. But not so Jalisco. The persistent cry for federation in Jalisco was pretty much of a sham, for the real leaders, Generals Bustamante and Quintana, were ardent partisans of Iturbide, and were anxious to restore him to his throne.¹⁸ Realizing this, the congress authorized the executive power to take proper measures to deal with the revolt. General Nicolás Bravo, who headed the expedition, entered into a treaty with the rebels, in which, in return for a recognition of the authority of the powers in Mexico City, he pledged the establishment of a federal régime. However, the authorities and people of Guadalajara had no serious intention of abandoning their pretensions.

A unique revolt occurred in San Luís Potosí. Following the Plan de Casa Mata, Santa Anna with a small force went first to Tampico and then to San Luís Potosí. There, on June 5, 1823, he proclaimed a plan in which he declared himself to be "Protector of the Federal System". He proclaimed:

Since I venerate as sacred the opinion of the people, and desire that they should be constituted with all liberty, as existed in their natural state, I have decided to help them as against those who would impose a new yoke. . . . It will be the obligation of the armed force to sustain and maintain the provinces which have fully and spontaneously pronounced for the federal republic. While the congress is being convoked to make a government for the country, the provinces can be governed by provincial deputations.¹⁹

Santa Anna's plan failed to rally support; instead, the would-be protector of federalism was summoned to Mexico City to stand trial for inciting rebellion. But instead of suffering penalty, he was appointed to the military command of the province of Yucatan. According to Riva Palacio, Santa Anna went to Yucatan not a little satisfied with his audacity and without knowing yet what a "republic" or "federation" meant. At least he admitted as much in later life.²⁰

In the midst of popular disturbances, the elections for the

¹⁸ Alamán, V, 765-766.

¹⁹ Bocanegra, I, 256-257.

²⁰ Riva Palacio, V, 98.

new constituent congress were held in September, 1823. All freemen of eighteen years and up were allowed to vote without any restriction. The federalists won an overwhelming victory. Since the electoral law had given, as a writer puts it, "gran intervención" to the provincial deputations, in which the federalist idea prevailed, it is not difficult to account for the fact that most of the new deputies were federalists. However, there can be little doubt that the federal republicans constituted a majority of the electorate. According to Bocanegra, who was no federalist, general opinion, particularly in the provinces, was preponderantly federalist; and he emphasized the fact that it was freely and independently formed "without support or pressure of physical force".²¹ In a letter from Monterrey to *La Aguila*, dated October 14, 1823, a correspondent declared that he knew of but one centralist—all were federalists.²²

The opening session of the new congress occurred on November 7, 1823. In the ranks of the opposing parties were men of recognized ability, honesty, and energy. Among the federalists were: Lorenzo de Zavála, Juan de Diós Cañedo, Valentín Gómez Farías, Juan Bautista Morales, and Miguel Ramos Arizpe. The last-named was the very talented member from Coahuila, who had served in the cortes of Cadiz, and was the recognized intellectual leader of the federalists. Among the centralists were: Juan L. Becerra, Carlos María Bustamante, and Father Servando Teresa de Mier. Padre Mier was perhaps the outstanding intellect of the whole convention.

On November 14, 1823, the minister of justice, Pablo de la Llave, appeared before the constituent congress in the name of the executive power and urged that, in view of the prevalent political disorders, the form of the future government be fixed immediately. Despite his own private opinions, which were opposed to the federal system, the minister proposed that the congress adopt federalism as being the form

²¹ Bocanegra, I, 217.

²² *La Aguila Mexicana*, November 24, 1823.

unquestionably desired by the provinces.²³ Ramos Arizpe promised, with the aid of a committee, to prepare an outline draft of a constitution in three days. His proposition was accepted.

Arizpe was not able to conclude the draft within the promised three days, yet it was presented to the congress on the fifth day. By order of the executive power, this suggested outline constitution, known as the *Acta Constitutiva*, was to be read in the churches throughout the land for three successive days. It was hoped that the disorders would be composed once the people knew the kind of government the congress proposed to adopt.²⁴ On December 2, the executive again urged the congress to proceed at once to the adoption of a constitution. With this pressure for haste put upon it, the congress proceeded to a discussion of the *Acta Constitutiva* on December 3. As Alamán said,

The essential point was to fix the system of government, although with the state of things as they were, it was useless to deliberate over it, for it was recognized as indispensable to cede to the provinces what they wanted.²⁵

The grant of federalism was contained in Article 5 of the *Acta*. It read: "The Nation adopts the popular, representative, federal, republican form of government".

The most crucial debates were on this article, for it is to be noted that the adoption of federalism by the prior congress was not regarded as being definitive. The point most often encountered in the federalists' argument was that the decision had already been made by the provinces. They frankly confessed that they had no right of independent action. A communication to the congress from Jalisco arrogantly asserted: When the provinces had taken steps to organize their interior governments on the basis of a federal republic, that really decided the matter.²⁶

Another prominent note in the arguments of the federalists was reference to the example of the United States. The pros-

²³ Riva Palacio, V, 101.

²⁴ *La Aguila*, November 26, 1823.

²⁵ Alamán, V, 776.

²⁶ *La Aguila*, December 15, 1823.

perity and happiness of the Anglo-Americans were due to their federal form of government. Consequently, this was the ideal type for Mexico, without any consideration, however, for different conditions. Sr. Covarrubias asserted that all the evils which the country suffered under the Spanish rule flowed from Spanish centralism. An argument which carried much weight was that federalism was best adapted to such a vast country as Mexico.²⁷

Speaking for the centralists, Sr. Berruecos declared that the people had been told only the advantages and not the disadvantages of federalism. "It is very dangerous", he declared,

to take such a hasty step granting so much liberty after the oppression of the Spanish government and of the imperial régime, without taking first the intermediate step of a centralistic republic.

Carlos Bustamante held that the clamor for federalism had no other origin than the desire to imitate the United States without considering the differences in circumstances. Since the independence of Mexico was threatened by the Holy Allies, it was essential that a strong government be organized. The failure of early independence efforts in Venezuela and Colombia he attributed to federalism.²⁸ Several proponents of centralism advocated that form of government as being more economical. Sr. Espinosa pointed out that it cost Guadalajara 36,000 pesos to support its provincial congress. Sr. Paz said that the federal government would cause rivalries and commotions such as existed at that time in the United States with respect to the presidency.²⁹

The outstanding speech of the convention was that of Father Mier. The Acta, he said, was but a copy of the United States Constitution which was entirely unsuited to Mexico. The federating of the Mexican provinces would be equivalent

²⁷ *La Aguila*, December 4, 8, 15, 1823.

²⁸ The rebuttal of the federalists on this point was that federalism failed in Venezuela because of the earthquake of 1812 which was used by the clergy to arouse fanatical opposition to the republic.

²⁹ *La Aguila*, December 4, 14, 15, 1823.

to separating them—a policy that must necessarily entail upon them the very evils that the Anglo-Saxons had endeavored to avert with their federalism. To divide the provinces of New Spain, creating them into sovereign states, was to deny the significance of Mexico's colonial history and court continuous division. The federalists, he declared, did not know what kind of an animal a federal republic was. He declared that he would forfeit his head if, when asked to define a federal republic, any hundred men in the galleries would not answer thirty thousand absurdities.³⁰ Father Mier was opposed to the adoption by Mexico of a system which, in his opinion, in the light of the nation's actual state of political inexperience, could not but result in a reign of disorder and anarchy. Alamán characterizes the speech as “a political prophecy”.

Despite Father Mier's able arguments, the congress adopted Article 5 by a vote of 70 to 10. Thereupon, it was proposed and carried that the adoption of the article should be immediately published with the solemnities of artillery salvos and other demonstrations of joy. It was thought that the announcement of the adoption of federalism would compose the country. But such was not the case, for serious revolts broke out in Puebla and Guadalajara.

The opposition of the centralists had been concentrated on Article 5; so, after its adoption they offered no further resistance to the *Acta Constitutiva*, and on January 31 it was approved as a whole. The *Acta* was certainly not original. The influence of the Constitution of the United States is plainly discernible. It was natural, of course, that the Mexicans, in deciding to adopt federalism, should lean heavily upon the outstanding federal constitution. It is known that a brief summary of a federal constitution, based almost entirely upon the United States Constitution, was given to Ramos Arizpe by Stephen F. Austin in May, 1823. Ramos Arizpe, upon receiving this project, expressed his approval of its general provisions, and it is entirely likely that he used it

³⁰ Father Mier's speech is given in full in *La Aguila*, December 14-15, 1823.

when preparing the *Acta Constitutiva*. In fact, his ability to draft the *Acta* in only five days indicates that he had a plan already in readiness—and this might in all probability have been Austin's.³¹ If Arizpe and the constitutional committee did not use Austin's draft, we can be relatively certain that they were influenced by it in a general way.

The *Acta Constitutiva* having been adopted, the constitutional committee proceeded to draft a detailed constitution along the lines already laid down. On April 1, the congress began to discuss the definitive articles, which when passed were published and given the force of law. Since the adoption of federalism in the *Acta* was regarded as final, it was never made the subject of debate. According to Riva Palacio, the work of drafting the constitution progressed since no difficulties were presented, because their very ignorance of the federal system obviated their knowing its difficulties and problems.³² Most of the centralists were now ardent supporters and defenders of the *Acta* as a whole. A few, however, remained unconvinced, for on the occasion of the final signature of the constitution on October 4, Father Mier appeared with a mourning band on his hat, in explanation of which he said, "My country died when the *Acta Constitutiva* was signed; its funeral occurs today". Carlos Bustamante declared his intention to preserve the pen with which he inscribed his signature, for "with it", he said, "I have signed the death-warrant of my country".³³

According to Bocanegra

the federal constitution was sanctioned and published under the most auspicious circumstances [?], and in the midst of rejoicing of all classes of society, for it can be said that the federal system was the one which the majority of the nation asked for and sanctioned by public vote. The most influential persons in the state, the proprietors,

³¹ Whatley, 70-71. A copy of this project in Austin's own hand and with Ramos Arizpe's marginal annotations is in the collection of Austin Papers in the University of Texas Library.

³² Riva Palacio, V, 115.

³³ Carlos María Bustamante, *Historia del Emperador Iturbide* (Mexico, 1846), pp. 247 ff.

the middle class, and even the masses made the federal system their preference over any other.³⁴

Riva Palacio, more critical, says that the constitution was nothing more than a "pact of convenience" between the old and the new, the federation being conceded in exchange for the *fueros* which the clergy and army enjoyed and continued to enjoy with their special tribunals and numerous exemptions. There remained an irritating lack of equality which was tolerated neither in France nor in the United States.³⁵

It is commonly charged that the Constitution of 1824 was nothing more than a bad copy of the Constitution of the United States. This criticism is both unfair and incorrect. Although it liberally copied the Constitution of the United States, it nevertheless contained so many alien principles that it can hardly be called a servile copy. The real basis of the Mexican Constitution was the Spanish Constitution of 1812, and the departures from the latter were due largely to the adoption of the federal republican form of government which compelled to some extent, the imitation of the American model.³⁶

The skeleton outline, the externals, remind us of our own constitution; but the nerves, the real spirit of the constitution, find their inspiration in other sources. The framers of the Mexican organic law adopted the following procedure: when the matter under consideration was one which related to the organization of the government under the new federal form, the Constitution of the United States was used as a model; when, on the other hand, the matter did not directly relate to a change in the form of government, the old colonial practices or those embodied in the Constitution of 1812 were resorted to.³⁷ The result was a composite instrument which quite emphatically was not a blind draft of our Constitution.

The establishment of the federal system in Mexico, says a critic, was like a tailor destroying a suit of clothers in order to have the pleasure of sewing it up again. It is all too true

³⁴ Bocanegra, I, 328-329.

³⁵ Riva Palacio, V, 115.

³⁶ James Q. Dealey, "The Spanish Sources of the Mexican Constitution of 1824", in *Texas State Historical Quarterly*, III, no. 3, 168.

³⁷ Whatley, p. 121.

that the normal process of federation was reversed in Mexico; that instead of the national state being created by the local states, as in the United States, the local states were created by the national representative body. The pretensions of the provinces to independence were idle. It is significant that the convoking of the constituent congress was the act of a government representing, or purporting to represent, the Mexican Nation as a whole, not the provinces as independent entities. In no sense can the constituent congress be viewed as the legal representative of the states which did not exist. Thus the states enjoyed no original or inherent, but delegated powers. The constituent congress, in the name of national sovereignty, created the sovereignty of the states.

Commentators have alleged that the troubles Mexico soon found herself involved in were the result of the alien liberal institutions which she servilely copied from the United States. They argued the manifest incompatibility of such institutions with the habits and education of a people who had been for three centuries ruled by a system of royal command, emanating from a court three thousand miles away, and enforced by officials who had nothing in common with the people.³⁸

Unfortunately this was true. The greatest defect of the Constitution of 1824 was that it assumed to remove the Mexican people from royalism without adequate popular education in democracy either before or after its promulgation.

Although it was unfortunate that federalism, the most complicated and delicate governmental mechanism ever devised by man, was adopted by the Mexicans after the overthrow of Iturbide, their reasons for this action are clear. The general impression that a centralistic government was antagonistic to human rights, was well-founded in Mexican experience. Since monarchy was impossible, they were left no choice; and so it is quite unfair for us, with all the wisdom of hindsight, to criticize them for not adopting the form of gov-

³⁸ Bancroft, *Mexico*, V, 19-26.

ernment which they were convinced would jeopardize their new-won liberties.

The adoption of federalism under the Constitution of 1824 did not, of course, settle the issue of Mexico's form of government. For a quarter of a century, federalism and centralism were the specious shibboleths of antagonistic forces whose selfish and sordid strivings for control disrupted the country. After a nine years' struggle the military-clerical reactionaries, by a *coup d'état*, and with no semblance of national support, seized the government, abolished federalism, and established centralism under the iniquitous *Siete Leyes* of 1836. Since this constitution proved to be unworkable, an election was held in 1842, under conservative-centralistic auspices, for a constituent congress. The congress, however, had to be dissolved, because the people, when given an opportunity to express themselves, indicated in no uncertain manner that the majority of Mexicans still stood for federalism. The congress being dissolved, an appointed Junta of Notables proceeded to draft the Organic Bases of 1843, even more highly centralistic than the preceding Constitution of 1836.

Centralism passed off the scene during the critical days of the war with the United States. On May 18, 1847, the congress decreed the readoption of the federal Constitution of 1824, which to a large number of people in Mexico, remained, during the periods of centralized government and dictatorship, the symbol of liberty and progress. Yet, after the war, there was a continuation of the former troubles; the culmination was the establishment, in 1853, of the ubiquitous Santa Anna as perpetual dictator. Santa Anna's final tenure of authority in Mexico was brief. He was driven into another of his "perpetual" exiles by the Revolution of Ayutla which had as its purpose the freeing of the country from ecclesiastical-military domination and the reestablishment of a liberal, federal government. The entry of a new element into Mexican politics, the rising Mestizo group, who gained control of the federalist party, assisted greatly in clarifying political

issues. Personalism now was relegated to the background; principles were paramount. The issue of liberalism-federalism versus conservatism-centralism was now for the first time clearly drawn.

In this struggle of conflicting principles the Mexican people spoke decisively for liberalism and federalism. When a constituent congress convened there was not the slightest doubt that federalism would be reëstablished. The ideology of Mexican liberalism was incorporated, consequently, in a new organic law, the Constitution of 1857, which embodied many principles borrowed from the Constitution of the United States. With the victory of the liberals over the conservative die-hards on the field of battle in the Wars of the Reform and the French Intervention, the issue of federalism versus centralism was definitely settled in Mexico. Never since was it ever proposed that the federalistic basis of Mexican government be altered. In the Constitutional Convention of Querétaro, which framed the present Constitution of 1917, not a word was said in support of centralism.

Although there is emphatic and almost unanimous opposition to formal centralism in Mexico, yet paradoxically, the Mexican federal state has been from the beginning strongly centralistic in fact. The will of the center has been consistently imposed upon the "sovereign" states, by constitutional and extra-legal methods. How the national administration brings the state governments under its complete and arbitrary control cannot be discussed here. It is well known, however, that there is as complete a federal domination over the states today as existed under Porfirio Díaz. Yet, had Díaz attempted, or were Cárdenas to attempt, to revise the federal constitution to fit the actual situation, armed protests would be provoked. Why this is the case should be a profitable subject for speculation.

J. LLOYD MECHAM.

University of Texas.

DOCUMENT

SPANISH DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE VOYAGE OF THE *RACCOON* TO ASTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

Carefully preserved among the Alta California papers in the Mexican Archives is a file of documents concerning the little known incident of the British naval attempt upon Astoria during the War of 1812. The thrust was made possible only by the far flung strength of the British Navy aided by adroit support from the foreign office. The reflection of Spanish policy toward England and the United States during the War of 1812 exposed in these documents gives them a significance which far exceeds that provided by their localized interest.

On January 14, 1814, his Britannic Majesty's twenty-eight gun frigate *Raccoon* from Astoria for England sailed into San Francisco Bay to seek aid in repairing the extensive damages which had resulted when it struck a shoal in leaving the Columbia River. Its commander, Captain William Black,¹ was well received, and his visit portrayed in the correspondence of the Spanish commander at San Francisco, Luis Argüello, the governor of California, Joséf Joaquín de Arriolla, and the viceroy of Mexico, Felix María Calleja, is intensely interesting.

The *Raccoon* had sailed from England the preceding year with two forty-eight gun frigates; and this squadron was augmented in Rio de Janeiro by the privateer, *Isaac Todd*. The latter,² together with the *Raccoon*, was detached and ordered

¹ His real rank was Post Captain. *Naval Chronicle*, XXXII, 84.

² The two vessels were separated in a storm. The *Raccoon* proceeded to Astoria alone and heard no more of the *Isaac Todd* until reaching San Francisco Bay, when it was learned that the latter was lying in Monterey Bay with its crew ill with scurvy.

to proceed to the Columbia River to take over the American fur-trading post at Astoria,³ which was by no means an unpleasant assignment, as the officers and men expected a great deal of prize money from the seizure and sale of the goods and furs of the trading post. Unfortunately for their financial dreams, however, the *Raccoon* arrived at Astoria a few days after the post had been sold to the Northwest Company and therefore, as British property, was exempt from seizure. All that remained for Captain Black to do was to take formal possession of the country for England; but he did not depart until after he had heatedly denounced the representatives of the British Northwest Company and the American Pacific Company, as conspirators trying to defraud him and his crew of the prize money which was rightfully theirs after such a long voyage.⁴ Probably his temper did not improve when the *Raccoon* was so badly damaged on leaving the Columbia River that only good fortune permitted a temporary repair.

The necessity for extensive rebuilding and recaulking forced Captain Black to enter the Spanish port in San Francisco Bay. Here he was granted wood, water, food, and supplies to refit his ship for sea, and the Spanish authorities co-operated to impede the desertion of the British seamen. As the damage to the ship's bow had flooded the magazine, the captain requested 1400 or 1500 pounds of powder, "that I may be enabled to put the remaining part of my orders into execution".⁵ He received forty-two arrobas (about 1050 pounds), on condition that if it was not consumed by the time a Spanish port was reached it should be returned.⁶

³ Robert Greenhow, *The History of Oregon and California and the other Territories on the North West Coast of North America*, p. 303, quotes the instructions "to take and destroy everything American on the North West Coast".

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 304. Greenhow states that the acquisition of Astoria came by sale rather than by conquest. Document II of this file, however, presents another view of the situation as edited for Spanish ears. The American fort, composed of 4 guns, was taken without difficulty although none of the defenders were captured as they retreated inland. Obviously, it would appear better to assert military success before a foreign power regardless of the true situation.

⁵ *California Archives, Provincial State Papers*, XIX, 1243-1244, (in the Bancroft Library).

⁶ *Ibid.*, XIX, 1221-1223.

Finally, Captain Black availed himself of this opportunity to forward a report to the British Admiralty by way of Mexico. The Spanish Californians carefully recorded all the information obtained from the British and forwarded it to Mexico City where the originals were preserved and copies sent to Spain.⁷ The documents follow:

VERNON D. TATE.

Washington, D. C.

DOCUMENT I

ARGÜELLO TO GOVERNOR ABRILLAGA, SAN FRANCISCO,
JANUARY 15, 1814

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, his Britannic Majesty's frigate of war, *Raccoon*, anchored in this port, its commander, Frigate Captain Mr. William Blacke, having sailed from England fourteen months ago in consort of two other frigates. They separated, two bound for Lima, while the former continued with orders to proceed to the Columbia River; and having grounded at the mouth of the river as a result of which it sprung a leak, its commander resolved, on account of this accident, as well as on account of the need of provisions to enable him to return to Lima, to enter this port for repairs in order to continue his voyage.

The ship comes armed with twenty-eight guns caliber thirty-two, and with a crew of one hundred and thirty men. Its commander has asked me for the supplies which he needs, stating that he will pay with a warrant or with some of the goods which he has aboard, and I have offered to aid him in every possible manner, of which I inform your Lordship.

These passing notices are the only ones which I have had, for the stormy weather which has been raging permitted the dispatch of but one boat, in which the second commander came and gave me the foregoing information on the part of his commander, and then retired to his ship; and in order not to delay advising your Excellency, I am reporting it at once. I am prepared to do likewise with any other information he gives me; and in the meantime your Lordship may command whatever may be your superior pleasure.

⁷ Archivo General de la Nación, *Californias*, Vol. 8. See H. E. Bolton, *Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico*, p. 141.

May God, our Lord, spare the important life of your Excellency many years. San Francisco, January 15, 1814.

LUIS ARGÜELLO.

To Governor D. José Joaquín de Arrillaga.

DOCUMENT II

ARGÜELLO TO GOVERNOR ARRILLAGA, SAN FRANCISCO,
JANUARY 31, 1814

Following the communication which I sent concerning the arrival in this port of his Britannic Majesty's frigate of war, *Racum* [*Raccoon*], its commander, Captain Blacke, has informed me that he sailed from England for the Pacific Ocean in consort of two other frigates of war, of forty-eight guns each, bound for Lima, as I have already told your Highness; and when he arrived at Richonera [*Rio de Janeiro*], capital of Brazil, a merchant frigate named the *Isaac Todd* (the same which at present is anchored in Monterrey), which had been ordered by the government to sail for Manila to load tea, was ordered to go to the Columbia River with the *Raccoon*. A violent storm separated them shortly after leaving those coasts; and when the *Raccoon* had considered its consort lost, the agreeable news that it had arrived at the port of Monterrey was received.

When the frigate arrived at the Columbia River, Captain Blacke found the Anglo-Americans fortified there; but their fort, composed of four guns, was taken with little difficulty although he did not capture any of the Anglo-Americans who garrisoned it, for not having a ship they retreated inland. He then raised the British flag in the name of George the Third and waited for the *Isaac Todd*, but seeing that provisions were becoming scarce and that the vessel suffered from heavy storms on the open coast, he determined to put to sea. While carrying out this plan a storm arose and the frigate grounded upon a bar, and he thought it lost. The bow opened considerably, but with a great deal of work it could be temporarily repaired so that the pump could handle the water which was being taken in; for which reason they determined to enter this port to repair the ship and later to continue the voyage to Lima.

All the artillery and other utensils of war, casks, barrels, and the rest of the lading have been landed, and within two days he plans to caulk the frigate. Therefore, he has asked me for the help he needs, and I have granted all that was possible, of which I inform your Lordship for your superior knowledge.

May God, our Lord, spare the important life of your Excellency many years. San Francisco, January 31, 1814.

LUIS ARGÜELLO.

To Governor D. José Joaquín de Arrillaga.

DOCUMENT III

GOVERNOR ARRILLAGA TO VICEROY CALLEJA, MONTERREY N. D.

The captain of his Britannic Majesty's frigate *Racum* (*Racoon*) anchored in the port of San Francisco, sent me the accompanying packet in order that it might be placed in the hands of your Excellency; which I thereby do to the end that your Excellency may give it the destination which you judge convenient. The frigate, which arrived at the port of San Francisco leaking badly on account of the damage which it suffered in leaving the Columbia River, is now entirely repaired, and according to what the captain tells me is soon to set sail. It has been liberally granted the aids which the country affords, and the same has been done with the other brigantine which came in its consort. The latter arrived with all its crew sick and with a scarcity of food and water. After being supplied and the men healed, it moved to the port of San Francisco to join the frigate. From there, according to what they told me, they intend to sail to the Columbia River to take charge of that establishment which they took from the Anglo-Americans.

The frigate *Racoon* is one of three ships which sailed at the same time from the river of London during the past year, and with the others came to the Rio Jeneyro. There they separated, two going to the coast of Lima, while the *Racoon* received orders to go to the Columbia River to take that establishment. The latter was accomplished and then, considering the damage which resulted, the *Racoon* came to the port of San Francisco from which it will probably proceed to its destination.

Yesterday it sailed from this port with the object, I was informed, of cruising along the coast and of returning here if nothing unforeseen occurred.

Of which I advise your Excellency in fulfilment of my obligation.

May God spare the important life of your Excellency many years.

JOSÉ JOAQUÍN DE ARRILLAGA.

To His Excellency the Viceroy of New Spain,

Felix María Calleja.

DOCUMENT IV

SUMMARY MEMORANDUM ATTACHED TO THE FOREGOING LETTERS

His Britannic Majesty's frigate *Raccoon* entered the port of San Francisco and was given assistance to repair the damages which it suffered on account of the weather, as was also the brigantine which came in its consort and anchored in the port of Monterey.

In the order of October 19, 1814, the dispositions of the governor of Alta California for aiding these ships were approved.

Account was given to his Majesty in letter no. 25 of October 31, 1814.

DOCUMENT V

GOVERNOR ARRILLAGA TO VICEROY CALLEJA,
MISSION DE SAN MIGUEL

February 4, 1814.

Your Excellency:

I place in the hands of your Excellency the two small original letters which the commandant of the presidio of Monterey sent me concerning the arrival of the British frigate *Raccoon* at that port. Its commander sent me the two packets which I also include. I assure your Excellency that the said ship will be supplied and aided within the possibilities of the country.

May God, our Lord, spare the important life of your Excellency many years. Mission de San Miguel, February 4, 1814.

To His Excellency the Viceroy of New Spain,

D. Felix María Calleja.

DOCUMENT VI

CAPTAIN BLACK TO GOVERNOR ARRILLAGA, SAN FRANCISCO,
JANUARY 31, 1814.

(Original in English accompanied by a Spanish translation.)

Captain William Black of His Britanic Majesty's Ship *Raccoon* (at St. Francisco), presents his compliments to the Governor of Monterrey and will be much obliged if he will forward the enclosed letter to the Vice Roy of Mexico. It contains a letter to the Admiralty in England, with a note begging the Viceroy to forward it. *Raccoon* St. Francisco,

Jany. 31, 1814.

To His Excellency the Governor General of California.

DOCUMENT VII

CAPTAIN BLACK TO THE VICEROY, SAN FRANCISCO,
JANUARY 31, 1814.

(Original in English accompanied by a Spanish translation.)
Port St. Francisco
31st. January, 1814.

Captain Black of His Britanic Majesty's Ship *Racoon*, presents his complements [*sic*] to his Excellency the Vice Roy of Mexico, and would be much obliged to him if he would forward the enclosed letter, to the Admiralty England.

To His Excellency the Vice Roy of Mexico.
[Sealed with a British seal.]

DOCUMENT VIII

VICEROY CALLEJA TO GOVERNOR ARRILLAGA, MEXICO CITY,
OCTOBER 19, 1814

By the original reports of the commandant of the presidio of San Francisco, which your Lordship sent me with your report of February 4 of this year, and that of April 27 last which I have just received, I am informed of the entry of his Britannic Majesty's frigate *Racoon* into that port because of damage, and that it was liberally granted the aid which it needed, and the freedom of the country, as was also granted to a brigantine of the same nation which came in its consort, and entered the port of Monterey as a result of sickness and scarcity of food and water. The ships set sail for the establishment on the Columbia River. This, the frigate, by virtue of orders from the British Court, had taken, after driving out the Anglo-Americans who occupied it.

With the same reports of your Lordship, I received the two packets which the commander of the frigate sent. To him your Lordship will say that I will send those [packets] to his Court when the first opportunity offers. I approve the measures you took to succor and aid the ships to the utmost resources of the country, and I charge you to bear in mind the royal order of January 25, 1813, a copy of which is enclosed if you have not received one. In this is prescribed the manner and terms with which the British ships arriving at our ports and coasts should be treated. I trust that you will communicate punctually all the occurrences and news which you

may acquire concerning the undertakings and operations of the said ships in those seas.

May God spare your Lordship many years. Mexico, October 19, 1814.

P. D.

To the Governor of Alta California,
D. José Joaquín de Arrillaga.

DOCUMENT IX

ROYAL ORDER TRANSMITTED BY THE SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO TO THE
VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN, JANUARY 1, 1813.

Copy enclosed for Arrillaga with document no. VIII

Your Excellency: The ambassador of his Britannic Majesty in this court has communicated that in consequence of the state of war existing between Great Britain and the United States of America his government has judged it convenient to send one or two ships of war to the South Pacific to guard against any insult whatever on the part of the Anglo-Americans, and by order of his court has brought this to the notice of the regency of the realm in order to avoid any misgivings which the appearance of the ships in that sea might give us, and to the end that his Highness might be pleased to give orders to the commanders in America for the good treatment of the ships of his Britannic Majesty, and of his subjects, and the extension of whatever aid they might need in order to repair and refit at such a great distance from their home in accordance with the policy of Great Britain toward Spain and conforming to the intimate connection between the two nations. He also asks, moreover, that the Spanish Authorities not only do not favor the desertion of the seamen of the British ships, but see that those who desert are restored to their ships.

The regency orders me to transmit to your Excellency this communication, and to advise you that, in case any British ship presents itself in the ports of the territory in your charge, your Excellency will order what may be suitable for its fitting reception, and see that the officers and crew are treated with the greatest attention, contributing on our part to impede the desertion of the British seamen. All of which corresponds to the happy union which exists between the two powers. At the same time, your Excellency will take care that the conduct of the individuals who come in the ships be observed.

that they be not allowed to commit any illegal act, and that they be watched particularly so that they may have no communication with the discontented, nor others who could instill mistrust.

By order of his Highness I inform you for your knowledge and compliance.

May God spare you many years. Cadiz, January 25, 1813.

PEDRO LABRADOR.

To the Viceroy of New Spain.

Copy, Mexico, October 19, 1814.

BOOK REVIEWS

Republican Hispanic America: A History. By CHARLES EDWARD CHAPMAN. (New York: Macmillan, 1937. Pp. xvii, 463. \$3.00.)

With this volume, Professor Chapman concludes the enterprise, initiated in 1933 by the publication of *Colonial Hispanic America*, of writing a complete history of the southern American nations designed for college students. This furthermore completes an imposing list of survey books, covering every field in which the author has been interested, including California, Spain, Cuba, and now Hispanic America in general.

Teaching experience is obviously responsible for the plan of the book. Since the average undergraduate has little use or desire for an elaborate account of the twenty individual political histories of the Hispanic American states, the national narratives are condensed into brief sketches to serve as appendices to the main work which precedes them. In the first part we find longer chapters, dealing with matters of general rather than local interest, containing information of value to the intelligent non-specialist. There is an interesting survey of the age of the caudillos, which the author believes should be expanded beyond the limits usually ascribed to it and which he believes still survives in some quarters. Among the caudillos he places such assorted characters as Dom Pedro II, Pancho Villa, Henri Christophe, and Leonidas Trujillo, and would probably include Getulio Vargas. Foreign relations are next reviewed, with emphasis upon the United States; and the first section concludes with some thoughtful observations on the present world importance of Hispanic America.

Despite the practical nature of his survey, the author refuses to "telescope" history, feeling that nearness to the present does not determine the importance of events. Three chapters in part one are devoted to the formative years of Río de la Plata, while Argentine history from Rivadavia to the present is later covered in one. No such attention is given the birth-periods of other states, partly because Río de la Plata is intrinsically important and partly because one full illustration suffices to convey the spirit of this historical era. Since most of the state histories have many elements in common, the pur-

pose is served well enough by treating one instance rather fully and avoiding detail for the rest. Some objection may be encountered from those whose interests center in particular countries, but for teaching purposes it has many advantages.

Professor Chapman is to be commended for his ability to make clear in a few sentences or paragraphs the dominant theme or idea in the history of a country, providing in the briefest manner the key to a century of development. This does not mean that the survey is wholly interpretative or lacking in attention to detail and a proper sequence of events. Effort has been made, however, to cut these down to a minimum and to present the subject as a unit rather than as a series of narratives.

At present, when the foreign policy of the United States is being much discussed, interest naturally attaches to the attitude of this country respecting its neighbors. Isolationists and extreme anti-imperialists will find little encouragement in this book. Past interventions in the Caribbean countries are vindicated and the opinion is expressed that similar situations calling for action will occur in the future, despite the policy expressed and adhered to by the present administration. Professor Chapman is also somewhat reserved about accepting the permanent death of the Monroe doctrine as a fact.

Geographical, sociological, and economic factors receive adequate attention, while interesting sidelights on manners and customs, often based on the author's personal observation, enliven the work. An intimate acquaintance which can be acquired only through much travel is revealed regarding many of the countries in question.

Mention should be made of the remarkable essay on authorities which concludes the volume. Following the method used in *Colonial Hispanic America*, Professor Chapman classifies and criticizes a hundred bibliographical items. These, with nine exceptions, are works in the English language. There follows a list of some two hundred and fifty books of secondary importance, some historical and some descriptive and analytical. This contribution is especially welcome in view of the shortage of good Hispanic American bibliographies at present.

The volume contains several interesting illustrations and three maps. The index is excellent, and the general work of editing has been performed with care. The author is generous in his acknowledgments to others, particularly his colleague and lifelong associate, Professor Bolton, to whom he dedicates the book.

Although this work appeared in 1937 it contains little material of later date than 1934. While this was probably unavoidable it seems unfortunate that the book appeared too early to include such important recent events as the Vargas *coup d'état*, which may be either renascent caudillism or the harbinger of a new era in South America. The present reviewer understands that the book is soon to be reissued together with its companion volume and it is his opinion that an added chapter containing recent happenings to the latest possible date would enhance the interest of the forthcoming publication.

CHARLES E. NOWELL.

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A *History of Argentina*. By RICARDO LEVENE. Translated and edited by WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON. [The Inter-American Historical Series, Vol. I., with preface by the general editor, JAMES A. ROBERTSON.] (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1937. Pp. xiii, 565. Maps and illus. \$4.00.)

The appearance of the first volume of the Inter-American Historical Series is an event which has been awaited with interest by students and teachers of Hispanic American history. A proposal for the translation of the best histories of individual Hispanic American countries by native authors was laid before the Bolívar Commemorative Congress at Panama in 1926 by Dr. Charles W. Hackett, of the University of Texas. It met with the unanimous approval of the congress, and the project was carried a step further later in the same year by the Hispanic American History Group at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. Subsequently, the University of North Carolina Press agreed to undertake publication of the series, and Dr. James Alexander Robertson was appointed general editor. Seven of the most important histories of individual republics have thus far been selected and assigned to outstanding Hispanic American historians in the United States for translation and editing. Dr. William Spence Robertson's version of Levene's *Lecciones de Historia Argentina* is the first to be published.

Dr. Levene's book needs no introduction to scholars in the field. As Dr. W. S. Robertson says in his introduction, the author "is an influential figure in what has appropriately been styled the new school of history at Buenos Aires—a group of scholars who by virtue of their important and learned publications have won for their native

land the leading position in Latin-American historical scholarship''. His *Lecciones de Historia Argentina* is generally recognized as the best brief general history of his own country from the discovery of America to the present time.

Approximately a third of the book is devoted to the colonial period. The story of the Spanish occupation of the River Plate region is told in some detail and there is a brief discussion of the general outlines of Spanish political and economic administration, the work of Las Casas, and the position of the church in the Indies. Of more interest to the student are the chapters dealing with economic life, intellectual life, colonial journalism, and colonial society in Buenos Aires itself. Nearly another third of the book is devoted to the wars for independence. This emphasis on the revolutionary period is understandable and perhaps entirely appropriate in a textbook for use in Argentine schools. The book would be more interesting to North American readers, however, if less space were devoted to the events of the first quarter of the nineteenth century and more to the subsequent development of the Republic. The author's treatment of the past one hundred years is relatively brief. The political history of the Republic is adequately dealt with, and economic and social factors are by no means ignored, but one wishes that Dr. Levene might have given a more detailed picture of the amazing transformation which has taken place in Argentina since the time of Rosas. The evolution of stockraising and agriculture and the effects of foreign immigration, for example, receive less attention than the Paraguayan war and the whole history of Argentina since 1880 is covered in less than forty pages. The author may perhaps have felt that recent events do not lend themselves to sound historical treatment, but it is precisely the very recent period which seems most interesting to many foreign students.

Dr. Levene was not writing for foreign students, however, and it would be unfair to criticize him for not doing something which he probably did not consider it necessary or appropriate to do. It must be repeated that the book is a text for Argentine use, and it should be remembered that one of the purposes of the Inter-American Historical Series is to permit students in the United States to see how the history of the Hispanic American countries appears to their own historians. Dr. Levene's book does this and much more, since it provides a wealth of material about the history of Argentina which was not hitherto available to persons who did not read Spanish.

With the later volumes of the series as they appear, it will be of real value to courses on Hispanic America in North American universities.

The editor and translator, who is of course one of the best-known Hispanic American historians in the United States, has done his work faithfully and competently. There are spots where the translation is somewhat too literal to convey a clear idea in English, but in general the text reads easily and accurately reproduces the sense of the original. Footnotes have been added where they seemed necessary, and the usefulness of the work is greatly increased by an extensive index. Dr. W. S. Robertson's bibliographical notes will also be helpful to the historian as well as the general reader. The book is published in attractive form and a series of photographs taken by the editor and translator add much to its interest.

DANA G. MUNRO.

Princeton University.

The Origins of the Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson. By HARLEY NOTTER. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1937. Pp. vii, 695. \$4.50.)

This is an excellent volume—almost the last word on the subject, it seems—dealing with the origins of the foreign policy of a great chief executive who was practically his own secretary of state. Wilson's policies were likewise largely his own, and they were based upon conceptions of the mission and duty of the United States largely formed before the distinguished scholar became president of his country.

The most important phase of Wilson's foreign policy was his participation in the World War and in the Versailles Peace Conference, where the main outlines of his work and most of his motivations are familiar. He also gave much attention, however, to Hispanic America, largely originating the policy of constitutionalism and of refusal to lend the support of the United States government to economic imperialism. Justice, freedom, morality, and the leadership of the United States in movements directed toward these goals are the keynotes of his utterances and activities.

With respect to Hispanic America, his pronouncements and his actions were often inconsistent. Under him the United States empire reached its maximum limits. In him was illustrated the historical truth that idealists are often also imperialists. His purposes

differed from those of his immediate predecessors, but his policies toward Hispanic America, while different in certain respects, were equally stern and aggressive. Devotion to orderly democratic processes as he knew them in his own country and considerations of strategy caused him to intervene in Mexico and the Caribbean countries, while being loath to intervene—caused him even to employ menace and armed force. A Calvinistic background and the fear that Germany might establish military bases in America were the factors which induced him to talk like William Jennings Bryan while acting in many respects like the mighty Theodore. Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic all felt his stern hand, while Denmark was politely given to understand that it would be more profitable to sell the Virgin Islands than to have them seized in the name of the national security of the United States. In many respects the mild and pacific Bryan shared Wilson's inconsistencies.

J. FRED RIPPY.

University of Chicago.

Expansionists of 1898. The Acquisition of Hawaii and the Spanish Islands. By JULIUS W. PRATT. [The Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History, 1936.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1936. Pp. ix, 393. \$3.00.)

This is a sound volume prepared by an able writer and based on a thorough investigation of the sources available in this country, as well as materials in the Hawaiian archives. Professor Pratt seems to have failed, however, to consult two secondary works, at least one of which—the first mentioned below—should by all means have been examined. Reference is made to Orestes Ferrara's *Tentativas de Intervención Europea en América, 1896-1898* (Havana, 1933), and the present reviewer's *Latin America in World Politics* (New York, 1931).

The main thesis of the work is this: politicians, journalists, and certain other civilian and military propagandists were more responsible for the new outburst of imperialism in 1898 than were the merchants and financiers. It is probable that this view is correct, although the historian should be cautioned against any hasty attempts to broaden the generalization so as to include other episodes in the foreign relations of the United States. Pratt's thesis should be accepted by those who are convinced, but with its proper and accurate limitations. He does not contend that economic groups do not try

to influence the foreign policy of the nation in accordance with their own special interests. He merely affirms that their concept of their own material interests did not lead them to favor a war with Spain and the new expansion until they were subjected to the influence of the propagandists.

His discussion of the rationalizations of the new imperialism and of the war propaganda is not only intensely interesting but illuminating as well. Albert K. Weinberg, in his *Manifest Destiny* (Baltimore, 1935), had already treated the subject to some extent, along with other topics included in his valuable work. But Pratt throws additional light on these expansionist arguments by his careful examination of the views of the churchmen, who were imperialists of the sentimental type. On the subject of newspaper propaganda in general, he was greatly assisted by the works of Marcus W. Wilkerson (*Public Opinion and the Spanish-American War*, Baton Rouge, 1932) and J. E. Wisan (*The Cuban Crisis as Reflected by the New York Press*, New York, 1934).

The author's discussion of United States-Hawaiian relations from 1889 to 1899 is almost definitive, as likewise his treatment of most of the other topics with which he deals. His *Expansionists of 1812* (New York, 1925), his monograph on Robert Lansing as secretary of state (Bemis ed., *American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy*, IX, New York, 1929), his various articles on the origins of Manifest Destiny, and the volume now under review, have won for Professor Pratt a high rank among the writers on the foreign relations of the United States, and especially the moving forces back of the foreign policies of the nation.

J. FRED RIPPY.

The University of Chicago.

The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800. By HENRY R. WAGNER. (Berkeley: University of California Press. 2 vols. 1937. Pp. xiv, 270 and vi, 271-543. Maps. \$20.00.)

Some years ago Mr. Wagner retired from industrial pursuits and began to devote his time and energy to research in the history, cartography, and bibliography of the west coast of North America. Since 1924 his labors have produced a rich harvest of books and articles in various reviews. In that year appeared his *The Spanish Southwest*, an annotated bibliography, which has just been reissued

in a new two-volume edition by the Quivira Society and which was preceded by a list of Spanish works on the southwest printed at Santiago, Chile, in 1917. In 1925, was published his *California Voyages, 1539-1541*, a translation of original documents; in 1926, he brought out his *Sir Francis Drake's Voyage around the World; its Aims and Achievements*; in 1929, he published his *Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America in the Sixteenth Century*; in 1933, he issued his *Spanish Explorations in the Strait of Juan de Fuca*; and now appears this work as an eminently fitting climax to a series of scholarly and important studies. It is hoped that he will cap the present book by still further studies. No one can question Mr. Wagner's ability to find lost material or to search out and explore far fields of knowledge. The reviewer, therefore, feels incompetent to do little more than to indicate the nature and scope of the author's latest contribution.

The aim of this work is to give in a continuous account, with the aid of selected maps, map lists, and place names, the *evolution* of the cartography of the northwest coast of America, (extending from Cabo San Lucas, at the southern tip of the Peninsula of Lower California, to Alaska), up to the year 1800. To accomplish this, Mr. Wagner has drawn to a considerable extent on materials which he has previously treated in his publications.

Volume I contains 39 chapters illustrated by 41 excellently reproduced maps. Beginning with a discussion of "Imaginary Geography" in which the author shows how wishful thinking and wild imaginings played an important part in cartographical construction, he passes to the Period of Discovery, 1533-1543, and continues with a general topical and chronological treatment of voyages and map making which resulted from real or supposed knowledge. Throughout the discussion are traced the fluctuations of the concept of California as an island and the changing motives (Spanish curiosity and cupidity and the rival conquests of the Russians, the English, and the French) for the discoveries. The maps show the cartographical changes illustrated in the text. To these might have been added copies of maps by Mercator (1541), Porcacchi (1572), Gilbert (1576), Frobisher (1578), Lok (1582), Wytfliet (1597), Campanius (1792), and others. But the omissions are not serious.

Volume II contains an invaluable descriptive chronological "List of Maps" which includes 901 citations. In this section are listed all known manuscript maps, but not all printed ones are given, "prin-

cipally because they are nothing but copies of some map already listed". The list is classified as "Pre-Discovery", "Post-Discovery" (sixteenth century), "Seventeenth Century", and "Eighteenth Century". Following this is an index to the list of maps. In as many instances as possible, Mr. Wagner has attempted to give the location of a copy of each map in eastern or western libraries or in some European library.

The next section is entitled "Place Names still in Use" in which the author has given the location and so far as possible the derivation and early use of the name. This section, too, is invaluable and constitutes a ready reference to both geographers and historians. Next is a list of "Obsolete Place Names" which is likewise invaluable.

The final section is the Bibliography containing 17 two-column pages. "It is confined to printed material which in general may be said to contain descriptions or reproductions of the maps described" in the text. The Index, placed at the end of Volume I, contains thirteen and one-half pages of triple-column items.

Mr. Wagner has trodden an almost virgin path, although others have been interested in the subject and some have contributed in various ways. Among his predecessors or his contemporaries are Justin Winsor, P. Lee Phillips, Woodbury Lowery, Henry Harris, E. L. Stevenson, J. G. Kohl, George Davidson, Louis C. Karpinski, James A. Robertson, and others. But no one has exceeded his enthusiasm or his painstaking research, and no one has produced a work of equal relative value. The volumes are of pleasing appearance throughout and can be easily used.

A. CURTIS WILGUS.

The George Washington University.

Handbook of Latin American Studies. A Guide to the Materials published in 1936 on Anthropology, Art, Economics, Education, Folklore, Geography, Government, History, International Relations, Law, Language, and Literature. Edited by LEWIS HANKE. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1937. Pp. xv, 515, 1 l. \$4.00.)

The first *Handbook* (for 1935) was a work of 250 pages and contained 2343 items, one "Special Article," and four "Notes". The volume under review has 515 pages, lists 3139 items, and contains eight "Special Articles" and five "Notes". Both volumes have tables of abbreviations and author indexes. The bibliographies in the first

volume were divided into seven sections, namely: General (items 1-28); Anthropology and Archaeology (items 29-168a); Economics (items 169-496); Geography (items 497-639); History (items 640-1367); Law (items 1368-1909); and Literature (items 1910-2225). The remaining items (2226-2343) were given in a special article.

In the 1936 volume, five new divisions have been added: Art, Education, Folklore, Government, and International Relations. The title Anthropology is now used instead of Anthropology and Archaeology, and Literature has become Language and Literature. In future volumes it is highly desirable that a standardized section title should be adopted, thus avoiding any possible confusion. There are still no sections for the sciences, sociology, religious affairs, and description and travel. A section on Music was planned for this volume, but the compiler, Dr. Francisco Curt Lange of Uruguay, did not send his material in time for inclusion. The distribution of items by sections in the new volume is: General (items 1-28); Anthropology (items 29-340); Art (items 341-437); Economics (items 437[sic]-1133); Education (items 1134-1196); Folklore (items 1197-1226); Geography (items 1227-1447); Government (items 1449-1613—1448 and 1451 are omitted); History (items 1613a-2338); International Relations (items 2339-2462); Language and Literature (items 2463-2977); and Law (items 2978-3139). No doubt this relative distribution of bibliographical items will change from time to time, but it gives a comparative view of the concentration of interest in special fields of research and popular writing, despite the fact that some item numbers have been omitted while others have been duplicated or have been multiplied by the use of attached letters.

As in the first volume, this work opens with a general section which includes Bibliographical Works and a catch-all entitled Other Works. There is, however, no indication in the table of contents that these two divisions exist although in the other sections the subdivisions are indicated in the table of contents. Moreover, the running head of this division is labeled General Bibliography. Obviously a greater degree of consistency is needed if the handbooks are to be similar from year to year.

The section on Anthropology contains subheadings on Middle American expeditions, archaeology, hieroglyphic writing, linguistics, physical anthropology (which contains items for 1935 since no such division existed in the first *Handbook*), and ethnology; and on South American archaeology, physical anthropology, and ethnology. The

contributors are A. M. Tozzer, J. Alden Mason, Robert Redfield, Wendell C. Bennett, Frances Webster Leon, and Rafael Karsten.

The section on Art contains a general statement by Concha Romero James and items on general art, architecture, painting, sculpture, graphic arts, popular arts, schools, and on works classified by countries.

The section on Economics includes The Caribbean Area by Chester Lloyd Jones, South America (except Brazil) by O. M. Phelps, and Brazil by Max Handman. The items are listed chiefly by countries.

The section on Education is by Ernesto Galarza who lists works by countries, while the section on Folklore is by Ralph S. Boggs, who owns probably the largest bibliography of the folklore of Spain and Spanish America in existence.

The section on Geography contains Raye R. Platt's material on Cartography and a list of expeditions. Clarence F. Jones has prepared the bibliography on the Caribbean Area; Robert S. Platt, the material on South America (except Brazil and Northern South America, the latter presenting an awkward arrangement for students to keep in mind when using the *Handbook*); and Preston E. James, the material on Brazil.

The section on Government is the work of James B. Childs who has listed items by countries and who has included three valuable divisions on Official Gazettes, Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions, and Local Government.

The section on History is the work of P. A. Martin (Brazil), A. S. Aiton (Colonial Spanish America), W. S. Robertson (Revolutionary Period), Charles W. Hackett (National Period in the Caribbean Area), and C. H. Haring (National Period in South America—including Colombia and Venezuela).

The section on International Relations has been compiled by J. Fred Rippy under the headings of General Bibliography, The Pan-American Movement, Boundary Disputes, and Other Topics.

The section on Language and Literature contains items on Colonial Spanish America, by Irving A. Leonard; on the Spanish American National Period, by Sturgis E. Leavitt; and on Brazil, by Samuel Putnam. Each subdivision has appropriate sub-headings, but there is no attempt made anywhere to list historical fiction in English relating to Hispanic America published during the year.

The section on Law has been prepared by John T. Vance and is divided into topics each of which is sub-divided into countries. In

the table of contents this section is listed as "Law" but the running heads of the section bear the words "Legal Literature".

Eight special Articles add greatly to the value of this *Handbook*. They are entitled "Os Estudos Antropológicos e Sociológicos no Brazil" (printed in Portuguese), by Arthur Ramos; "A Guide to Colonial Materials in the Archives of Guatemala", by Robert S. Chamberlain; "The National Archives of Latin America", by Roscoe R. Hill; "El Archivo Arzobispal de Lima" (printed in Spanish), by Rubén Vargas Ugarte, S. J.; "The Russian Investigations on Plant Genetics in Latin America and their Bearing on Culture History", by Henry J. Bruman; "A Guide to the Material on the Music of the Caribbean Area", by Irma Goebel Labastille; "The Present Status of the Library Survey of the Caribbean Area", by Arthur E. Gropp; and "The Spanish American Manuscripts in the Royal Library at Copenhagen", by Ruth Lapham Butler.

The five Notes are "The Second Afro-Brazilian Congress", by Donald Pierson; "An Index of Latin American Periodical Literature on History", by Roland D. Hussey; "La Biblioteca de Congreso de la Unión de México" (printed in Spanish), by Francisco Gamoneda; "The Institute of Andean Research", by Wendell C. Bennett; and "A Proposed Geographical Accession List", by Raye R. Platt. Some may well raise the question of the propriety of printing in such a *Handbook* the type of news item which these notes include. A much better place for such material is in THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW. Also some may question the desirability of printing articles, no matter how brief, in a foreign language in a *Handbook* designed for so wide a use in the United States.

In his Introduction, the editor said:

With the period of expansion practically completed, emphasis henceforth will be placed more than ever on producing an accurate and timely bibliography and on perfecting the organization of this mass of material. Though the present system may be found faulty in some respects, the aim has always been to make the material easily available to the users of the *Handbook* by collecting together in one place all the items on a given topic, regardless of the form in which the items were published.

A *Handbook* must be judged by its inclusiveness, and by the facility and rapidity with which an item can be found. Moreover, when a series of *Handbooks* is prepared the textual organization must be fixed and standardized without variation in different volumes. This is the task of the general editor, for contributions are likely

to vary from year to year. As in the first volume the tendency here has been to sacrifice a logical organization for the sake of keeping together all of the contributions of an individual author in section units. Perhaps this problem can only be solved by establishing an arbitrary logical classification of bibliographical materials and omitting altogether the names of the compilers. The use of a list of contributing editors, which faces the table of contents, indicating the topics for which they are responsible should obviate the need of their names appearing elsewhere. A standardization and consistency in the designation of items, titles, chapter headings, running heads, etc., are needed to make the *Handbook* even more serviceable. Perhaps an aid to ready reference would be the printing at the top of each page the range of the item numbers on that page. Another aid would be a second table of contents (or perhaps a special index) listing under the names of each of the Hispanic American states all sub-headings of items dealing with those states now indicated by the section headings. A device used in the table of contents of the first volume, namely the numbering of section headings and sub-headings, might have been used to good advantage in this *Handbook* and its use in future volumes is advised. Many of the sections in this volume have Addenda attached at the end. This arrangement slows up the locating of material by the student, and it is suggested that some solution should be found for this editorial problem in future volumes.

There are undoubtedly comparatively fewer omissions of important items in this volume than in the former one. Yet without great effort the reviewer located by actual count 467 omitted German titles printed in 1936 covering every section of the *Handbook*. In English, by actual count, he found 41 titles of books published during 1936 which are omitted; and some 168 Spanish titles are known to have been omitted. If an attempt is made in the next *Handbook*, as seems to be the present plan, to list in Addenda all of the references omitted from this volume a problem will be created which cannot be easily solved. Perhaps a better method would be to issue a supplement to each *Handbook* or to wait at least 18 months after the end of a given year before going to press with each *Handbook*. Some benefit might be derived, in making the book all inclusive for each year, if the manuscripts of the various contributors could be circulated among individuals likely to have a knowledge of the bibliography in the fields covered.

Much can be said in praise of this volume. The contributors have made a great effort to give abstracts of more works than in the previous volume. A greater coverage of periodical publications has been possible; and this should increase in the future. Already the value of the *Handbook* has been demonstrated by wide use. It has filled a need which all bibliographers have long recognized. The contributors, the editor, and the Harvard University Press should be congratulated on having produced so useful a work.

A. CURTIS WILGUS.

The George Washington University.

A Historical, Political, and Natural Description of California. By PEDRO FAGES, Soldier of Spain. Newly translated into English from the Original Spanish by HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1937. Pp. XI, 83, map. \$1.50.)

The University of California Press has performed a praiseworthy service to those interested in California history by reprinting Dr. Herbert Ingram Priestley's translation of the well-known "Suplemento" of Pedro Fages. According to Dr. Priestley this had been previously printed in the *Catholic Historical Review* of January, 1919, translated by him from two copies in the Bancroft Library compared with one then in my possession. The account is constructed in a somewhat unusual manner. While it is a "Suplemento" or "Continuación", it also includes the substance of the two documents printed in Mexico in 1770 after the return of the Portolá expedition in which Fages himself took part. He also incorporated incidents from the diary of Miguel Costansó and from one of his own letters to the viceroy of 1773. It may be stated here incidentally that reports of Fages written before his letter of 1773 are in the archives in Mexico, still unpublished.

Fages was a Catalan who had been appointed a second lieutenant in 1762 in the Voluntarios de Cataluña, an infantry regiment which at once sailed for New Spain. He engaged in Elizondo's campaign against the Seris and Apaches in Sonora and in August, 1768, was sent by Gálvez's orders to La Paz, Baja California, to take part with some twenty-four of his men in the forthcoming expedition to Alta California. Upon Portolá's departure from Monterey in July, 1770, Fages remained as acting governor of the new territory. In May, 1774, he was relieved by Rivera y Moncada, and returned to Mexico

from Monterey overland to San Diego and from that port to San Blas in the *San Antonio*, which sailed August 4. Therefore, his "Suplemento", although dated in Mexico, November 20, 1775, may be considered to comprise only such information as he had been able to gather up to August, 1774; in fact, the latest dated of his observations are of November, 1773. The removal of Fages was in all probability owing to the efforts of Fr. Junípero Serra, who it now seems to me misunderstood some expressions in Fages's letter to him of October, 1772, and attributed to Fages orders which in reality had emanated from the new viceroy, Bucareli, and were simply being transmitted to Serra by Fages.

In 1782, he was again appointed governor of California and served until 1791. Most of the current unfavorable ideas about Fages have been derived from the writings of Father Zephyrin Engelhardt who could never forgive anyone for opposing the missionaries. Fages and Serra did not see eye to eye and as both were stubborn men of strong wills a clash was inevitable. Fages was a hard-boiled, hard-headed disciplinarian who drove his men and made them do manual work which no Spanish soldier endured without grumbling. A vivid, if somewhat prejudiced, account of his handling of the soldiers can be read in the letter of Mariano Carrillo, the corporal of the leather-jacket soldiers under his command at Monterey, in the translation by T. W. Temple II, printed in the *Publications* of the Historical Society of Southern California for 1933 under the title of *The Stormy Catalan*.

The book is well printed and contains a map which has only some remote connection with Fages. There are a few slips of little importance, the most noticeable being the note on page 28 that the San Luis Obispo of the Portalá expedition retained its name. The Modern San Luis Obispo is quite distant from the other. There is a curious case of forgetfulness in the note on page X. Dr. Bolton's article was, so far as I know, first published in the *Quarterly* of the California Historical Society in September, 1931, and it was at the end of that article that a small extract from the present work (the first paragraph on page 72) was added by Miss Edith Johnson from a copy of the manuscript in the Templeton Crocker collection belonging to that society. This was the copy which once belonged to me.

In reading over Dr. Priestley's translation I noticed for the first time a peculiar statement on page 58,

that when a single man and a single woman were seen together at dawn (at the San Antonio Mission) savagely scratched it was a sign that they had contracted matrimony during the night.

A similar practice is again noticed on page 67, this time, of the Indians about Monterey. Dr. Kroeber, in his *Handbook of the Indians of California*, also mentions the practice among the Costanoan group, that is, the group to which the Monterey Indians belonged and states that it was also reported from the Wintun. An examination of his article on the Wintun discloses no reference to this peculiar custom, and my only reason for noticing it is a possibility that the lacerations reported in one of the narratives about the Drake expedition might have been in reality scratches obtained in one of these singular combats, although it is difficult to believe that Drake was ever in Costanoan territory, still less in that of the Wintun. Perhaps the practice was more widely spread than is now recognized.

H. R. WAGNER.

San Marino, California.

America South. By CARLETON BEALS. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1937. Pp. 559. \$3.50.)

This volume is an impressionistic survey of Hispanic America. Mr. Beals is a facile writer with a passion for his ideas as to the unrighteousness of his own country, which he finds is to blame for most everything that has either happened or not happened in Hispanic America. He has traveled somewhat in those countries and has read certain types of literature about them. He is given to carping censorship and sarcastic comparisons and has a fondness for picturesque descriptive adjectives, of which those applied to persons are largely of a deprecatory nature. Of all the characters of the American scene, only Simon Bolívar and Franklin D. Roosevelt are placed in the category of saints at the beginning of the work, but before its close he gives a severe criticism of Bolívar's morals and finds that the words and deeds of Roosevelt regarding Hispanic America are too widely divergent.

The description of the Spanish colonial period is a lengthy repetition of the "Black Legend". The civilization of the native races is extolled after the manner of Prescott, and European civilization is portrayed as more destructive than constructive. The geographic and racial factors of the countries and their effects on the course of history

are described. The Mestizo is considered the coming race and superior to anything that America has thus far known. Highest praise is accorded to the Negro element of the population and to its contributions. American commercial policy, the Monroe Doctrine, and Pan Americanism, in general, are condemned. He expresses much faith in the newer social movements, especially those in Mexico and Peru (*aprimo*). There is nothing particularly new in the factual part of the volume. Its interest lies in the thesis of the author as to the relations of the United States with Hispanic America and the probable future of the American hemisphere.

The author is inclined to make glittering generalities which can not easily be substantiated, as, for example, when he states that Hispanic America was "wealthier, more cultured than we" (p. 12). Two further quotations are typical of his pessimistic attitude and the general character of the book. The first relates to his own country:

Our State Department has often been accused of being dull and naïve, of not displaying the astuteness of European chancelleries. This is an entirely unjust charge. At least toward Latin America, it has shown the most approved capacity for hypocrisy as has the most cynical European diplomat. Our diplomats have ever shown that subtle finesse of not letting the right hand know what the left does; they have effectively supplied fine words and glowing sentiments to cover up unjust deeds and unpleasant practical necessities. They have not for a moment forgotten the high imperial stakes in Latin America; they are not forgetting them now. It is highly unfair to accuse the Department of not showing the cleverness and duplicity of European foreign offices (p. 488).

In the second, he pays his respects to the Hispanic Americans as follows:

By and large, Roosevelt celebrated the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires with the worst group of cut-throat governments ever assembled under one roof in an international assembly, with representatives of governments that know no decency with their own people and are limited in their spirit of aggression only by their own convenience, who no more know the meaning of national or international obligations than Hitler or Mussolini (p. 239).

The volume is marred by the misspelling of many Spanish and Portuguese names, and reference to works cited is made difficult at times by inexact and incomplete titles.

ROSCOE R. HILL.

The National Archives.

Historia de la Enmienda Platt—Una Interpretación de la Realidad Cubana. By EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING. 2 Vols. (Havana: Cultural, S. A., 1935. Pp. XVI, 304; XII, 363. \$2.00.) Paper covers.

Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring, secretary to the Cuban Society of International Law, Official Historian of the City of Havana, and a member of the Cuban Academy of History, is well known as a fearless and passionate enemy of dictatorships and imperialism, and as a man always distrusting the United States in its relations with the Hispanic American countries, especially Cuba; but above all that, as an honest, keen and skilful writer on history, international affairs, folklore, and other subjects. All his personal qualities have blended together to produce this very interesting and embittered work, part of a trilogy that will also comprise *Los Estados Unidos contra Cuba libre (1805-1902)*, and *El imperialismo yanqui in Cuba (1902-1935)*, to appear later on. This introduction is necessary because, if it is possible to disagree with some of Roig de Leuchsenring's conclusions as to the mistakes and injustices that Cuba has received at the hands of the United States (and sometimes it can be shown that the information in his book under review is not complete, especially about sources in English) and that his generalizations are too sweeping and not always adjusted to reality, no one can question his sincerity in a highly controversial book like this.

Roig de Leuchsenring considers the book as his interpretation of Cuba's real situation today and starts by saying that he has written it from a materialistic point of view—an explanation for much of the bitter feeling in it. This is a mature book, however, in which strident patriotism has no place. If Roig de Leuchsenring criticizes American diplomats and politicians, as well as promoters and imperialists, in general, he does not fail to present Cuban responsibilities and to acknowledge and condemn with the utmost severity all Cuban political sins and sinners that have made possible the situation that he denounces. On the other hand, if it can be said that he does not mince words in assailing men and activities hindering good Cuban-United States relations, he gives credit to many of the leading spirits of liberal thought in this country who have opposed injustice and demanded fair treatment of Cuba by the United States.

Historians of United States foreign affairs will find in this book an interesting addition to the never satisfactorily solved riddle of the "paternity" of the Platt Amendment. Roig de Leuchsenring

claims that neither Elihu Root nor Orville H. Platt "invented" the Platt Amendment. He also brushes aside the claims of General Leonard Wood and General James H. Wilson to it, and finally advances his own theory that it was Tomás Estrada Palma, later to become the first president of Cuba, who really suggested to United States statesmen the type of relationship between Cuba and the United States that appeared embodied in the Platt Amendment. He presents some unpublished or heretofore little known evidence to support his assertions in this respect, but it appears to the reviewer that, even with this new evidence, the most acceptable conclusion still is that the Platt Amendment was the product of collaboration and not any one person's exclusive conception.

The reader will find a most illuminating analysis of the debates of the Cuban Constitutional Convention regarding the Platt Amendment, the votes taken, and the causes leading to its ultimate acceptance—as the present reviewer stated during the Seventh International Conference of American States, at Montevideo—"to prevent the annexation of the Island to the United States, because the Platt Amendment was a substitute of annexation". Chapters XII-XVI, dealing with this important question, form an absorbing narrative filled with useful information. These chapters dealing, as they do, with successive interventions by the United States in Cuba, in what Roig de Leuchsenring aptly calls the abuse, by Cubans and citizens of the United States alike, of the vague terms and different interpretations of the Platt Amendment, embody good and authoritative history.

Perhaps Roig de Leuchsenring would be surprised, however, to find that he is on the same boat with such imperialists as Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Leonard Wood, John Hay, and others, in denouncing the discriminatory tariff against Cuban sugar as a breach of faith with Cuba after the latter had resigned itself to the Platt Amendment. The fact is that Roosevelt, Root, *et al.* were as strong in assailing the discriminatory tariff as Roig de Leuchsenring now is.

Most of the second volume of this work deals with the very controversial and recent events after the downfall of the Machado dictatorship up to the abolition of the Platt Amendment and the signing of the new treaties between the United States and Cuba. It is possible that some of his facts and opinions regarding this stormy period may be colored by prejudice and passion, but on the whole they are adjusted to reality and will turn out to be invaluable for future

historians. It would be foolish to ascribe Roig de Leuchsenring's criticisms of Cuban and United States mistakes and wrongdoings to hatred of the "imperialismo yanqui". There is much of truth in what he says and the proper attitude to take is that of courageously admitting it and working for a better understanding between the two countries, based upon justice.

The book publishes as an appendix some twenty-four important documents on Cuban-United States relations, and strange as it may seem in a book printed in Hispanic America, has a good alphabetical index.

It seems necessary to add that this is not the customary book on United States imperialism in Hispanic America, of the type turned out by Ugarte and others, appealing to emotion with high-sounding words, but a concrete and scholarly work deserving respect and careful study even when bitterness, wounded national pride, and incomplete data, sometimes mar the effective reasoning of the author.

HERMINIO PORTELL VILÁ.

Black Mountain College, North Carolina.

Unhappy Spain. By PIERRE CRABITES. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press [c 1937]. Pp. 244. \$2.50.)

A veritable flood of books on Spain's tragedy is inundating the reading public and doubtless will continue. Much of this literature, one fears, is hastily prepared to exploit a universal interest in the subject or to air an opinion on the causes of the catastrophe. The work under review clearly partakes of the character of both and is a particularly flagrant instance. It owes its being to the author's quaint notion that most of Spain's present woes are traceable to the introduction of Masonry in the Peninsula. Lest he offend some readers and thereby diminish his sales, the author carefully draws a distinction—which he repeats *ad nauseam*—between York and Scottish Rite Masonry of the Anglo-Saxon world and the "Grand Orient" species of Spain. With a conviction so profound as his, supporting research is hardly necessary. There is no bibliography to indicate what works were consulted and no evidence that documents or contemporary newspapers were examined. Apparently a half dozen or so secondary accounts within handy reach were utilized in retelling the story from the reign of Ferdinand VII to the outbreak of Franco's insurrection. The record given of the nineteenth and the first third of the twentieth centuries is characterized by the prejudices, dog-

matism, naïvete, factual inaccuracy, and defective expression of the author. Thus two hundred and thirteen of the total two hundred and thirty-nine pages are devoted—even the author admits misgivings on this score—to his introduction. The so-called deductions take up the remaining few pages of the book.

As a means of enabling a student to understand the present situation the book falls down miserably for the nearer one comes to present events the more inadequate the account. The author deliberately omits any discussion of the constitution of the Second Republic and the work of Azaña and others to make it an effective instrument. Dogmatically the author asserts: "All this talk about the friars owning most of the land and stifling the economic life of the nation is mere balderdash" (p. 234). His naïvete manifests itself in such allegations as: "It (criticism of the Church) was an assault on religion itself" (p. 234) and his belief that peasants were inflamed by radio appeals from Moscow (p. 235). (How many of Spain's proletariat could afford a radio set?) Factual inaccuracies are of varying seriousness but the following will illustrate: "Madrid was founded in 1560 and became the capital of Spain" (p. 118).

The author's knowledge of Spanish probably disqualified him from research for few of the quotations are exempt from glaring errors. Proper names are often neither Spanish nor English, i.e., *moderatos*, *progressista*, *christinos*, *Marquess*, *Grenada*, *Orviedo* (Oviedo), *Puerto del Sol*, etc. Further proof that the book was written in great haste, to take a charitable view of the matter, is afforded by the style and language of the author. The long suffering, underpaid instructor of freshman English would find depressing illustrations of familiar errors such as clumsy sentence structure, threadbare phrases ("untimely grave," "her heart bled," "inhuman wretches," "dastardly work," etc.), paragraphs full of sentences beginning with the same word, and an endless number of badly miscegenated and cruelly wrenched metaphors besides an occasionally misused or incorrect word.

The busy reader need not place this title on his "must" list of reading.

IRVING A. LEONARD.

Larchmont, N. Y.

Contribución a la Historia del Gaucho. Los Gauchos del Uruguay antes y después de la Fundación de Montevideo (1724). By EMILIO A. CONI. (Buenos Aires: Talleres S. A. Casa Jacobo Peuser, 1927. Pp. 78.)

Owing to the fact that the word *gaucho* has varied utterly in meaning in the several periods of its history, there has been much confusion in the general writing upon the topic. In its original sense the term represented the vagabond outlaw hunter of cattle; a gaucho collected hides for disposal in contraband trade. In contrast to the disreputability of this new class of society, the respectable Spanish *vaquero* or *peón* attended to the legitimate handling of stock. Doing the same type of work, the two classes became distinguished only when the outlaw variety had attained noteworthy proportions owing to the excellent opportunities for contraband trade developing from the international tangle of European wars with their new world repercussions and, particularly, from the *asientos* of the early eighteenth century. First known as *changador*, then as *guaderio*, it was not until the 1780's that the term *gaucho* became fixed for this new class. Until the wars of independence the term was an insult.

With those wars of independence, there came an interesting transformation. The gauchos turned from the business of hunting cattle to that of hunting men, and for some forty years the term *gaucho* means a soldier—specifically, a cavalry man of the wilder variety. Furthermore, when the gaucho forces of Güemes defeated the Spanish royalist invaders from Peru and saved Argentine independence in the battles of Upper Tucumán, gaucho bandits, suddenly and whimsically, became heroes. The spectacular character of this struggle fixed to the term the patriotic connotation which it still bears and which was not lost despite the havoc wrought by those same "heroes" in the civil wars of the caudillos they supported.

With the definitive establishment of the Republic and the organization of law and order, there came a third stage in gaucho history. Two courses were open to the gaucho—to submit or to rebel. Those who ran true to history and rebelled against society were gradually overcome by its law. Those who submitted, really reformed back into vaqueros; they kept the inappropriate name of gaucho because the term had become so well known during the wars.

Paradoxically, another reason why the modern Argentine cattle herder rides under the name of gaucho is a literary reason. In the 1870's began the literary romantization of a social type which was

rapidly becoming extinct. The success of such literary themes as those of Santos Vega, Martín Fierro, and Juan Moreira definitely fixed the modern connotation of the term of *gaucho*. In its history of approximately one hundred years, it has finally changed from insult to honor. To many an Argentinian, the gaucho is a symbol of nationality; many a romanticized gaucho ideal has been appropriated by the nation; and certainly the Juan Moreira theme in the theater has been of great influence in the assimilation of Argentina's Italian immigrants into the pattern of thought of the nation. The real gaucho is, happily, long since dead, but the ideal gaucho is still very much alive.

Incidentally, at no time should the term *gaucho* have had an ethnic connotation. It is true that the gaucho generally was a Mestizo, but, inversely, Mestizos were by no means generally gauchos. The matter of racial mixture was purely incidental. The fundamental thing about the class of society for which the term was invented was that its members were the outlaw riders of the pampas and that they were generally engaged in an illegitimate pursuit of cattle.

The general approach to even "serious" studies of the gaucho has usually been romantic and inaccurate. For this reason the studies of Emilio Coni are of extreme importance. In this carefully documented work, he studies the introduction of cattle and horses into the Banda Oriental, the growth of settlement there, and the growth of the disreputable class which later became known as gauchos. He tells of famous Uruguayan gauchos, of colonial "gangsters" and the bands who served them, and he concludes by noting the influence on gaucho status wrought by the revolution and the gaucho rôle in the *montonera*. One may disagree with Emilio Coni in details, but his study certainly constitutes a noteworthy contribution to a knowledge of the gaucho.

Emilio Coni's other studies in this line are *Historia de las vaquerías del Río de la Plata* (Madrid, 1930); "La aparición del bovino en el Río de la Plata" (*La Nación*, August 8, 1926); "Contribución a la historia del gaucho. Su nacimiento en Santa Fe y Entre Ríos" and "Los gauchos porteños en el siglo XVIII" (*Boletín del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas*, XVIII, 48-79). "Los gauchos de Salta" is to be published in Volume X of the *Boletín de la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana*.

MADALINE W. NICHOLS.

Hartford, Connecticut.

The Influence of Border Troubles on Relations Between the United States and Mexico, 1876-1910. By ROBERT D. GREGG. [The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series LV, Number 3.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1937. Pp. 200. \$2.00.)

Here is a study in well written and effective English of the troublesome problems affecting the United States-Mexican border during the administration of Porfirio Díaz. The author promptly escapes the charge of nationalistic bias by his effective use of primary and secondary material in both English and Spanish. Doubtless the California and Texas libraries and the Mexican archives would have provided additional material but they are difficult of access for a student of affairs who lives in the eastern part of the United States. The author sticks to his subject consistently for the most part and only occasionally, as in chapters two and three, wanders for a few pages amidst the maze of United States national politics and army politics of the time.

Three-fourths of the space of the study is devoted to the first five years under discussion and only about forty pages to the last thirty years. In fact, the statement on p. 97 that: "Fortunately . . . these revolutionary activities ceased to be a major diplomatic and military problem for thirty years after the capture of Escobedo" leaves something of the impression that the chief problem of the study ends at this time and that the topics to be discussed later are relatively petty or of minor importance. Revolutionary disturbances on the border, on the other hand, obviously had much earlier connections and origins which are not studied by the author, and though the task would have been an arduous one for a doctoral dissertation, the reader chafes a bit at this maiming of the subject in order to conform to the somewhat artificial but chronological limits of the Díaz administration.

Professor Gregg has used carefully the archives of the State Department in Washington as is amply attested by the references on almost every page. In fact, his reliance upon them is so complete that practically all of his views of public opinion in Mexico, as expressed in the press, would seem to depend on clippings sent officially by United States diplomatic representatives in that country, even though such agents might well be other than impartial collectors of opinions. The bibliography of secondary materials is a heterogeneous mixture of titles. Many of them are excellent but others are quite weak and a considerable number refer exclusively to the period

before 1876 or after 1910, so the critic feels that some kind of organization would have been advisable as a guide for the reader untrained in Mexican history.

In spite of these criticisms, which are chiefly of omissions, rather than commissions, the value of the study is very real and the balance and fairness of the author's approach is obvious as he deals with this difficult phase of international relations of the United States and Mexico. More work of the kind is needed.

W. H. CALLCOTT.

University of South Carolina.

The Mexican in the United States. By EMORY S. BOGARDUS. ["University of Southern California School of Research Studies" Number Five; Social Science Series, Number Eight.] (Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press, 1934. Pp. 126.)

This is a sociological study and not a piece of research in History. The author is concerned with the "Americanization" process as applied to the Mexican immigrant to the United States. He frankly shows his sympathy with his subject though he does not ignore the fact that there are shortcomings on the part of the material to be dealt with.

The present reviewer feels that an excellent approach has been made to an important subject, but that the treatment is incomplete. For instance, the figures showing the very small proportion of the Mexican immigrants who become naturalized in the United States is interesting indeed, but the critical reader wishes that at least some estimate had been provided to show how many of the second generation Mexicans exercise citizenship privileges that their parents had scorned, or ignored. Similarly, nearly the whole of the short study is based on conditions in California though over half of the Mexicans in the United States are shown to be in Texas; and chapter V, which discusses Labor and Industry, does not mention the cotton-picker in Texas—certainly a not negligible omission. One other gap noticed is the very scant attention paid to state legislation of the border states which was inspired by and had a direct effect upon, the newcomers.

The bibliography is good and the presentation effective.

W. H. CALLCOTT.

University of South Carolina.

Historia de Ibero-América. By OCTAVIO MÉNDEZ PEREIRA. (Panama, R. P.: Talleres Gráficos Benedetti, 1936. Pp. 212.)

The rector of the recently created Universidad de Panamá offers this small textbook of Hispanic American history, adapted for the needs of secondary schools. Published originally by Heath in the United States, the author has undertaken in this edition to adapt the text to the needs of the student in Hispanic America, giving the irreducible minimum which is supposed to constitute the basis of instruction in the history of America. Even though a much reduced manual, the book is useful for the suggestive outline which is given for the study of the various epochs in which the author divides his material. The broad sections are as follows: *El descubrimiento del nuevo mundo*; *El Indio americano*; *Conquistas y exploraciones*; *La Colonia*; *La Emancipación*; *La República*.

The last named division is perhaps the most interesting of all in view of the eternal question of how to organize the material of the republican epoch without following through the evolution of each republic with no relation to the others. Dr. Méndez Pereira opens his discussion of this section with a consideration of the constitution of the new states, the Bolivarian ideal and the realization of this ideal in the congresses and Bolivarian constitution. The dissolution of Great Colombia and the death of the Liberator in 1830 leads to the second period of the independent existence of Ibero-America. While treating with brevity of the internal affairs of each state, the author keeps in view consistently the broader rôle involved. Hence the emphasis on the Peruvian-Bolivian confederation, the War of the Pacific and its aftermath, the evolution of parliamentarianism in the various states and the problem of Mexico face to face with the United States.

The author concludes with rapid observations concerning the obstacles in the way of the expansion and development of Hispanic America; the character of the American and his contribution to progress and the future which is open to the twenty republics of this hemisphere.

Needless to say, Dr. Méndez writes with the grace and felicity to which we have grown accustomed in his earlier works. The same facility of expression and terseness which distinguished his unforgettable *Tesoro de Dabaibe* manifest themselves in this little work. Not at all erudite, this book may well serve as an excellent synthesis of Hispanic American history in Spanish.

RICHARD PATTEE.

Washington, D. C.

Anchieta. By JORGE DE LIMA. (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Civilização Brasileira, S. A., 1934. Pp. 202.)

This volume of some two hundred pages is published by Jorge de Lima, in the collection known as "Biblioteca de Cultura Brasileira" of the Civilização Brasileira of Rio de Janeiro. The little book is a definite contribution to the knowledge of one of the most inspiring figures in the confused history of colonial Brazil, the great missionary and evangelizer, José de Anchieta. His position is perhaps first in the trinity of clerics to whom Brazil owes so much, Anchieta, Nobrega, and Vieira. The story of the Apostle of Brazil has been told in numerous writings, although more often lost in the voluminous accounts of the colonization of the Portuguese. Jorge de Lima has recounted in simple but substantial form the epic of the Jesuit conquest with Anchieta the central, dominating personality.

RICHARD PATTEE.

Washington, D. C.

El Imperialismo a la Luz de la Sociología. By ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA. (Havana: Editorial Apra, "Cuadernos de Cultura Popular", 1933. Pp. 56. 30 centavos.)

This little booklet is published as a contribution of the Aprist movement, the political creed that has gained strength in Peru under Haya de la Torre and is acclaimed as a new bulwark for Hispanic America elsewhere. The articles are by Enrique José Varona, the distinguished Cuban man of letters and intellectual, whose eighty-four years of activity cover an ample portion of Cuba's history. Varona deals with two problems. First is that of imperialism, examined in the light of sociology: an essay taken from a lecture delivered in 1905 at the University of Habana. The second is another lecture of a still earlier date (1896), entitled, "El Fracaso Colonial de España", interesting enough as an expression of Cubanism in the midst of the turmoil preceding the war between Spain and the United States. A final comment is added on Haya de la Torre and Aprism, to terminate what appears as the first of a series of Aprist propagandistic pamphlets.

RICHARD PATTEE.

Washington, D. C.

The Last Spanish War: Revelations in "Diplomacy". By ORESTES FERRARA. Translated from the Spanish by WILLIAM E. SHEA. (New York: The Paisley Press, Inc. Pp. 151. \$1.50.)

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former ambassador of Cuba in Washington, and ex-secretary of state of Cuba, is well known as an historian through his works on Machiavelli and on the World War. Many of his books have been translated into French, Italian, and English. The present book is a translation from Spanish of an historical investigation of the efforts made by Europe in the 1890's to revive in a new form the Holy Alliance of the early nineteenth century on the occasion of the Cuban war for independence from Spain.

Dr. Ferrara's work is the result of years of patient delving into the archives of Europe and of the State Department of the United States. For the first time, many important documents referring to the years preceding the war of 1898 are published and critically analyzed.

The completeness of information, the impartial mastery of the subject, and the brilliant style of the author are all notable. Dr. Ferrara expresses new points of view on the task of diplomacy in modern times and on the international policy of the United States. The chapter on diplomatic action in Washington, namely, on the steps taken by the diplomatic body under the guidance of Sir Julian Pauncefote, is perhaps the most interesting and instructive one in the volume. For all students of foreign policy, the author has produced an invaluable historical narrative. It is a pity that the volume has no index.

J. C. ROCCA.

Georgetown University.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE ON HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIA- TION HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 29, 1937

The Conference met at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and, after the annual luncheon, Professor Mary W. Williams acted as chairman. The minutes of the 1936 Conference at Providence were read and approved.

Professor Arthur P. Whitaker, chairman of the Conference reported that Professor Emilio Ravignani of the University of Buenos Aires and Professor Percy A. Martin of Stanford University were unable to attend the Conference. Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler kindly consented to substitute for Professor Ravignani and Professor Martin sent his paper to be read.

The chairman then discussed the vague relations of the Hispanic American Conference to the American Historical Association and its unsatisfactory constitution.

A report by the nominating committee for 1937 (Professor Arthur S. Aiton, chairman, Professor I. J. Cox, and Dr. France Scholes) was made. The following slate was presented: for members of the committee to prepare for the next Conference, Professor J. Fred Rippy, chairman, Professor Mecham, and Rev. Dr. Jerome V. Jacobson, S. J.; for the nominating committee Professor Wm. S. Robertson, chairman, Dr. Lewis Hanke and Dr. Dana G. Munro. By motion, duly seconded, the secretary was authorized to cast a ballot for the nominees.

Professor I. J. Cox reported concerning the possibility of obtaining a small sum of money from the American Historical Association for expenses of the Conference.

Mr. Chandler announced that the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia had contributed a collection of Argentine archaeology to the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor A. Curtis Wilgus then presented the subject of the formation of an Academy of Hispanic American History. By mo-

tion, duly seconded, it was proposed that the nominating committee should select a committee to consider the matter of a constitution for the Conference.

Professor Williams announced that the report of the Buenos Aires Conference by Professor Whitaker was to be published in the February number of *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*.

There being no further business the meeting was then adjourned.

LILLIAN E. FISHER.

Secretary of the Hispanic American Conference
of the American Historical Association.

ARSÈNE LACARRIÈRE LATOUR¹

The name of Arsène Lacarrière Latour is familiar to students of the Battle of New Orleans, for Latour played an important part in that engagement, and was the author of a *Historical Memoir*² which has become basic for the study of the battle. His military activities are easily traced, but other information about him is hard to find in print. There is a biographical sketch of him in Cullum's *Campaigns of the War of 1812-15*,³ but it is incomplete and inaccurate. Further, it does not indicate that, after leaving the United States Army, Major Latour became a secret agent of Spain, informing against the United States. This part of his career has never been related.

Latour was presumably born in France; the date is not known. Cullum implies that it was about 1789, but all other evidence⁴ indi-

¹ The writer is indebted to Dr. Joseph B. Lockey for suggesting this study, for placing at the writer's disposal many photostats and transcripts, and for valuable advice in the preparation of the manuscript.

² Arsène Lacarrière Latour, *Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814-15* (trans. H. P. Nugent. Philadelphia, John Conrad, 1816).

³ George W. Cullum, *Campaigns of the War of 1812-15, against Great Britain, Sketched and Criticised; with Brief Biographies of the American Engineers* (New York, James Miller, 1879). Most of Cullum's information is based on a statement given to William Beer, of the Howard Memorial Library, by Armand Hawkins, a New Orleans antique dealer. Mr. Stanley C. Arthur of New Orleans has kindly provided the writer with a transcript of this statement.

⁴ Especially a few biographical references in Ramírez to Cienfuegos, April 7, 1817, Archivo Histórico Nacional, Estado, Legajo 5560, Expediente 6, p. 360 (Library of Congress pagination).

cates a much earlier date, probably between 1770 and 1775. Latour was educated in engineering and architecture at the Paris Academy of Fine Arts.⁵ There is apparently no basis for the assertion, made by Bernard Marigny,⁶ that Latour was a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris. The school has no record of him; further, it was not founded until after he is supposed to have left France.⁷ It must have been while he was at school that the French Revolution broke out, and he seems to have taken part in it.⁸ In 1793, he went to Santo Domingo. A few years later, because of the chaotic conditions on the island, he left and went to New Orleans.⁹ The date given by Cullum for Latour's arrival is 1802, but there is no indication of his presence in the United States until 1810. Since 1810 was a year in which many refugees from the islands arrived, it is possible that he did not come until then.

On October 17 of this year, Latour and a partner named Hyacinthe Laclotte advertised their services as architects and engineers in the *Louisiana Courier*. They stated that

On the 26th of this month Messrs. Latour & Laclotte will open a school, in which they will teach drawing in its various branches, portrait, landscape, the designing and coloring of plans, leveling, perspective, ornament, architecture in all its branches, as the composition of plans, the details of carpenter's work, joinery, masonry, smith's work &c &c, the distribution, ornamenting, and furnishing of apartments in the newest taste, and according to the principles adopted in the Paris Academy of Fine Arts, of which they are both pupils.¹⁰

At that time they were living at Royal and Orleans Streets. In January, 1811, they bought a building at 625 Dauphine Street and moved there.¹¹ In 1811, they built the first Orleans Street Theater;¹² they also remodeled the Le Monnier residence at St. Peter and Royal Streets, adding a third story.¹³ The following year they built a house for Pierre Roger at 619 Bourbon Street.¹⁴

⁵ Advertisement in the *Louisiana Courier*, October 17, 1810. The writer is indebted to Mr. Arthur for a transcript.

⁶ Bernard Marigny, "Reflections on the Campaign of General Andrew Jackson in Louisiana in 1814 and '15," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, VI, 74.

⁷ Général Hachette, Commandant, to the writer, December 2, 1936.

⁸ Ramírez to Cienfuegos, *loc. cit.*

⁹ The only authority for this is the Hawkins statement, repeated by Cullum, *Campaigns*, p. 310.

¹⁰ Advertisement cited in note 5.

¹¹ Stanley C. Arthur, *Old New Orleans* (3rd ed. New Orleans, Harmason, 1936), pp. 238-239.

¹² Stanley C. Arthur to the writer, January 25, 1937.

¹³ Arthur, *Old New Orleans*, pp. 91-94. ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 224.

By 1813, Latour and Laclotte were having reverses, and on May 7 they filed a petition in bankruptcy. An inventory made on June 3 included, in addition to real estate and business papers,

a negro named "Bosom", age 20, a fair mason, a sand pile, a lime pile, some bricks, a quantity of planks and lumber for the building already begun, two dump carts, a box containing some old iron pieces, about 60 lbs. of nails of various sizes, five old pick axes, four pulleys, about 18 feet of tin piping, four masons' hods, [and] seventy squares of marble, some good and some bad.¹⁵

The property was transferred to the creditors, and Latour drops from sight until late in the following year. On November 21, 1814, he was recommended to General Jackson by Edward Livingston, who wrote:

Should an Engineer be wanted either for the works at Pensacola or those to be erected here, permit me to recommend Mr. Lacarriere Latour. he [*sic*] is regularly educated to that business in the best schools of France and is a man of perfect honor and integrity and speaks both french [*sic*] and English fluently. Should you want a man of this description the Character I give of him will be confirmed by every man of respectability in the place.¹⁶

Jackson employed Latour, making him chief engineer of the Seventh Military District. Latour took charge of repairing the existing defenses and building new ones. The works were very simple, but they proved satisfactory. However, a modern student of the battle, Captain Haydon L. Boatner, of the United States Army, feels that they might not have been adequate had the British attack been better directed. Captain Boatner also thinks that Major Latour's real contribution was his skill in tactics, not his ability as a military engineer.¹⁷ General Jackson's only comment on Latour's services was:

The chief engineer, major Lacartiere [*sic*] de la Tour, has been very useful to the army by his talents and bravery.¹⁸

After the war was over, Latour stayed in New Orleans, writing his book; he finished it, apparently late in 1815, and early in the following year he went to Philadelphia, where he entered the book for copyright on March 6. The value of the work was soon recognized; in July, 1816, it was reviewed in the *North American Review* by William Tudor, the critic and founder of the magazine.¹⁹

¹⁵ From the bankruptcy proceedings, transcripts of which were very kindly provided by Mr. Arthur.

¹⁶ John Spencer Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson* (7 vols. Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution, 1926-1935), VI, pp. 443-444.

¹⁷ Captain Boatner to the writer, February 24, 1937.

¹⁸ General Orders of January 21, 1815, in *Niles' Weekly Register*, VII, 405.

¹⁹ *North American Review*, III, pp. 232-266.

Latour probably had other business than the publishing of his book, for he seems already to have become an agent of Spain at the time of this trip. Indications are that he entered the Spanish service late in 1815.²⁰ In one of his communications he speaks of having been in Philadelphia with one of the Lafitte brothers, probably Jean;²¹ this must have been the occasion. Latour asserted that he had once had two conversations with Secretary of State Monroe on the territorial claims of the United States in the southwest.²² If he did, it was doubtless while on this trip. The stay on the Atlantic Coast cannot have been long, for by April, 1816, Latour was back in New Orleans, and in that month or in May he and one of the Lafittes (probably Jean again) started on a trip to the Provincias Internas. They were gone eight months, and traveled extensively, making maps and surveys.²³ They visited along the courses or at the headwaters of the Red, Sabine, Trinidad, Arkansas, and Colorado Rivers.²⁴ The observations made on this trip provided Latour with much of the material for the reports he later wrote for the Spanish government. They returned late in November, 1816, and in March of the following year Latour went to Cuba to report to the Spanish authorities there. He took with him letters from the Lafittes and Father Sedella, the New Orleans head of the Spanish spy system, who were anxious to have a new agent sent to aid them.²⁵

On March 21, Latour reported to the captain general of Cuba, José Cienfuegos,²⁶ and Cienfuegos sent the intendant of the army, Alejandro Ramírez, to talk with the Frenchman. Latour, in his relations with the Cuban officials, used the name John Williams; his identity, however, was no particular secret, for Sedella and the Lafittes used his real name in their letters, and Ramírez, who reported to his superior on April 7,²⁷ knew something of Latour's career. The

²⁰ Onís to Cevallos, January 29, 1816, AHN, Est., Leg. 5559, Exp. 26, p. 388, referring to a "new supporter", a foreigner. Even if this is not Latour, late 1815 or early 1816 seems to be the most likely date for his employment by Spain.

²¹ AHN, Est., Leg. 5560, Exp. 6, p. 341.

²² *Ibid.*, Leg. 5562, Exp. 5, p. 271.

²³ Morphy to Cienfuegos, December 4, 1816, Archivo General de Indias, Papeles de Cuba, Legajo 1900, p. 357.

²⁴ Apodaca to the Minister of State, June 3, 1818, AHN, Est., Leg. 5562, Exp. 5, pp. 234-235.

²⁵ Pierre and Jean Lafitte to [Cienfuegos], February 26, 1817; Sedella to [Cienfuegos], March 1, 1817, AHN, Est., Leg. 5560, Exp. 6, pp. 334-337.

²⁶ Cienfuegos to León, April 29, 1817, AHN, Est., Leg. 5559, Exp. 26, p. 427.

²⁷ Ramírez to Cienfuegos, April 7, 1817, AHN, Est., Leg. 5560, Exp. 6, pp. 360-364.

intendant was favorably impressed, especially since Latour asked no reward—only that an agent be sent to New Orleans. Ramírez offered him the commission, but he refused, saying that he desired to settle down in Cuba as a farmer or a professional man.

Latour gave Ramírez a copy of his *Historical Memoir*, and on March 26 submitted a report covering about twenty manuscript pages.²⁸ In this document there was some mention of plans in the United States to stir up a slave revolt in the Spanish West Indies. The chief matter, however, consisted of a discussion of the problem of pirates and privateers in the Gulf of Mexico, and Latour made some suggestions for dealing with them, listing four possible courses of action. The first plan which he outlined was to maintain a Caribbean squadron large enough to police the region adequately, but he admitted that this would be very expensive because of the number of ships of all sizes that would be required. The second method was to destroy the trade in contraband arms. This, he said, might be done by a group of loyalists posing as revolutionists. They would take small financial interests in the various illegal armament deals, and would thus be in a position to betray the transactions to the Spanish government or to delay or prevent the shipments. Latour's third plan was similar to the first. It was to destroy the illegal naval bases. This, of course, like the first, would be difficult and expensive because the nature of the coasts and the ingenuity of the pirates would make permanent suppression hard to achieve. As the most honorable recourse, Latour offered his fourth suggestion—that the government provide free land in Cuba and persuade the privateers to settle down to peaceful pursuits.

The report was probably not of very great value to the Spanish government, for the last plan was obviously impractical, and the other three had previously been followed as far as possible. The navy had always endeavored to capture illegally operated vessels and to break up the various naval bases. Also, the practice of boring from within was already a well-established part of Spanish tactics in fighting revolution.

About two weeks later, Latour submitted another report, a long exposition on the state of affairs in the Internal Provinces of Mexico.²⁹ It dealt principally with the activities of the United States

²⁸ AHN, Est., Leg. 5560, Exp. 6, pp. 338-359.

²⁹ April 8, 1817, AHN, Est., Leg. 5560, Exp. 39, pp. 718-751; *ibid.*, Leg. 5562, Exp. 5, pp. 245-273. There is also another copy in the Archivo General de México, Historia, Operaciones de Guerra, Notas Diplomáticas, Vol. II. In this

and its citizens in that region, and proves of interest to the modern student, especially because of the prophetic nature of many of Latour's comments.³⁰ He pointed out that the United States government desired to help free the Spanish colonies, but that it was proceeding carefully because it did not want to precipitate a war. Most of the people of the United States were anxious to see the colonies independent, he said, for all, from soldiers of fortune to solid business men, expected to gain from their freedom. He made the accusation that the republican party was endeavoring to put the public in such a frame of mind that war with Spain, if it came, would be popular. The federalists, Latour continued, condemned all intercourse with the Hispanic American insurgents, but he felt that they were really the chief traders in munitions and supplies.

Turning to the Mexican situation, Latour pointed out that the greatest problem was that of the Louisiana-Texas frontier. He discussed United States interest in that region, and asserted that the Humphreys and Pike expeditions of 1806 had had as their primary purpose military reconnaissance. The worst feature of the situation, he felt, was the rapid influx of settlers into Spanish territory. He told how rapidly citizens of the United States were occupying the more attractive parts of Texas, and gave statistics to show the fertility of some of the land. He next turned his attention to the Indians, and described how unfortunate their lot was as they were driven west by the expansion of the United States. He was particularly alarmed at the fact that the Indians of New Mexico had secured firearms from the Anglo-Americans, and that a thriving contraband trade had grown up between Santa Fé and the United States.

Latour expressed fear of an invasion from the north, a fear intensified by the fact that the settlers in the west were ex-soldiers and skilled hunters and plainsmen. With a prophetic touch he said:

The time will come, and is not as far distant as it is believed, when the Americans . . . will pour down into Mexico.³¹

What could Spain do about all this? Latour had three suggestions to offer. The first was that the boundaries of Mexico be agreed upon and clearly defined, so that there would be no disputed area

Archivo and the Archivo General de Cuba there are several copies of this report and of other shorter reports, to which the writer unfortunately did not have access.

³⁰ The writer is now engaged in translating and annotating this report for publication.

³¹ AHN, Est., Leg. 5562, Exp. 5, p. 264.

which settlers might occupy.³² The second suggestion was that the government provide for more troops and presidios in the northern states of Mexico; and the third was that attempts be made to colonize the region from the Mexican side. Settlements of Spaniards, pro-Spanish Indians, or even French would make excellent buffers, Latour thought. His advice was on the whole sound and well-considered, but it came a little late, for there was no stopping the flood of settlers which poured into the best land with little regard for boundaries.

The Spanish officials considered Latour a valuable and trustworthy agent, and ordinarily relied on his word. Many references in the *expedientes* cited show that his reports were substantiated by other agents, and were given careful consideration by the authorities. For instance, Cienfuegos sent copies of the second report to the Spanish Minister in Washington, the Viceroy of Mexico, and the home government.³³ The viceroy, in turn, sent a copy to the governors of the states most closely concerned in the matter of Anglo-American aggressions. These men commented on it, some at length. On the whole, they did not view the situation with as much fear and alarm as Latour did.³⁴

The second report was the last paper of importance that Latour wrote for the Spanish government, but he may have maintained some connection with the authorities, for he appears to have stayed in Havana several years. He may have retired from active life, or perhaps practiced his profession. The only indication of what became of him is a statement in Cullum's biography that he returned to Paris and died there in 1839.³⁵ It is regrettable that more is not known of Latour's life, for he proves interesting to the modern reader of his book and reports. No portrait or careful word picture of him seems to have survived, but his character stands revealed in his work. The Spanish officials called him "wise and expert", and commended his brevity, exactitude, talents, and good service.³⁶ The general impression that one receives from a study of him is that he was an intelligent and unprejudiced observer, and that he endeavored to serve his various employers faithfully.

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³² This was done in the Treaty of 1819.

³³ AHN, Est., Leg. 5560, Exp. 39, p. 717.

³⁴ AHN, Est., Leg. 5562, Exp. 5, pp. 274-282.

³⁵ *Campaigns*, p. 332; it is drawn from Hawkins's statement.

³⁶ AHN, Est., Leg. 5560, Exp. 6, pp. 360-365.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY CASES IN PUERTO RICO

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Dominican and Franciscan orders in Puerto Rico came into possession of considerable property. In 1838, the government of Spain suppressed these religious orders and seized their holdings under the so-called laws of secularization of church property. This act led to controversies between Spain and the Holy See and a satisfactory settlement was not reached until 1851 when the government of Spain agreed to assume financial responsibility for the Church in Puerto Rico. The terms of the concordat of 1851 were ratified and extended by another convention between Spain and the Holy See in 1859. In accordance with these agreements, annual payments for the clergy were regularly made by the government until October 18, 1898, when, as a result of the Spanish American War, the sovereignty of the island was transferred to the United States.¹

Following the war the position of the Church was difficult. Many persons were unwilling or unable to help support their former established religion and the withdrawal of government aid imposed a severe strain upon the Church's finances. Religious activities practically ceased in some places and the lot of the unpaid clergy was hard indeed. Representatives of the Church requested the United States to continue the payments previously made by Spain, but this government was legally barred from making such payments. Deprived of its income, it was only natural that the Church should demand the restoration of the properties confiscated by Spain which were now being held and occupied by United States and insular governments.

The following properties were claimed by the Bishop of Puerto Rico as the representative of the Pope and the Catholics of the island: The Santo Domingo barracks and the lands contiguous thereto, and the Ballajá barracks, both held by the United States government; and the San Francisco barracks and site thereof, the site of the San Juan city market and adjacent streets, the site of the insane asylum, and a tract of sixty acres of grazing land near San Juan, all

¹ *House Document No. 2* (Fifty-sixth Congress, 2nd Session), "Report of the Military Governor of Porto Rico on Civil Affairs" (Washington, 1902), pp. 174-179. By an act of the United States Congress in 1932 the spelling of the form Porto Rico as previously used in the United States was changed to Puerto Rico.

of which were in the possession of the insular government. The Church also claimed certain *censos* or ground rents held by the government of Puerto Rico, amounting to about \$20,000.²

The claims of the Church in Puerto Rico were similar in most respects to the claims filed about the same time by the Catholic Church in Cuba and the Philippines. In all three cases satisfactory settlements were ultimately made, but the method of settlement in Puerto Rico differed from the settlements in Cuba and the Philippines which were based on reports made by special commissions. The Church in Puerto Rico requested that an independent commission be established to pass on its claims and to appraise the properties in dispute. The government did not grant this request, but on March 10, 1904, the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico enacted a law which conferred

original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of the Island for the trial and adjudication of all questions, then existing or which may arise between the said Catholic Church and the People of Porto Rico. . . .'³

In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid law, the Church filed suit in the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico against the People of Puerto Rico for the return of the above mentioned properties and for the interests, products, and revenues of the same from October 18, 1898.⁴ The Church was represented by Attorney Juan Hernández López and the People of Puerto Rico by Attorney General Sweet. The Church claimed that by virtue of its relationship to the Dominican and Franciscan orders, the concordats of 1851 and 1859 which recognized its right to the properties in dispute, and the subsequent payments made by the state, it was entitled to the properties in question. In further support of its claims, the Church cited Article VIII of the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain which stated that the cession of public property by Spain

. . . cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of . . . ecclesiastical . . .

² *Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1908* (Washington, 1909), p. 18. These *censos* were a species of annuities which constituted liens upon real estate. They had been granted by various individuals to the Church for the support of religious activities.

³ *The Acts and Resolutions of the . . . Assembly of Porto Rico, Laws of 1904* (San Juan, P. R., 1904), p. 134.

⁴ *Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1908* (Washington, 1909), p. 19.

bodies, or other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property.⁵

The People of Puerto Rico answered these contentions by stating that the Church did not own the property of the suppressed religious orders, that said property after 1838 belonged to the government of Spain, and that by virtue of conquest and the Treaty of Paris said property was ceded to the United States and by that government to the government of Puerto Rico as public property. The defendant further answered that the claims of the Church, if ever valid, were now outlawed by the thirty years statute of limitations; and that the Bishop of Puerto Rico had no authority to represent the Catholic Church in this litigation.

After considering the evidence, arguments, and briefs, the court on December 15, 1906, by a vote of three to two rendered judgment in favor of the Church.⁶ The insular government was ordered to return those properties held by it and to pay a rental equal to six per cent per annum of the appraised value of said properties from October 18, 1898. The aforesaid judgment further awarded all the *censos* amounting to \$19,764.23 to the Church and the People of Puerto Rico were adjudged to pay six per cent interest on this sum from October 18, 1898.⁷

In upholding the claims of the plaintiff the majority of the court, in an opinion by Chief Justice José S. Quiñones, held that the Catholic Church possessed "absolutely indisputable" capacity to acquire and possess property and therefore that Article VIII of the Treaty of Paris was applicable to the case at bar; that the Bishop of Puerto Rico, in accordance with the canons of the Catholic Church, had authority to represent the Church; that the concordats of 1851 and 1859 between Spain and the Holy See gave the Church "the perfect right of ownership" over the property seized from the religious orders by virtue of the so-called secularization laws; and that the claim was not barred by the statute of limitations because the government of Spain had "solemnly obligated" itself to return the property to

⁵ *House Document No. 1* (Fifty-fifth Cong., 1st Sess.), "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States. . . ." (Washington, 1901), p. 836.

⁶ *Reports of Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico* (San Juan, 1907), Vol. 11, pp. 466-492. Hereafter cited as *11 Porto Rico Reports*. This is one of the few cases in the history of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico where the three Puerto Rican members decided a case over the dissent of the two United States members. Judge Otto Schoenrich of New York City, to the author, March 9, 1937.

⁷ *11 Porto Rico Reports*, pp. 490-491.

the Church in the form of annual payments and consequently that the term of prescription should not run from the concordat of 1859, but from 1898 when Spain ceased making the payments and transferred the sovereignty of Puerto Rico to the United States.⁸

The minority of the Court in a strong dissenting opinion by Justice James H. MacLeary stated that the court should probably have sustained the defendant's general demurrer to the complaint of the Church because the complaint on its face showed that the Church

has not now and never had any title to the lands sued for, and that the statutes of limitation have long since run in favor of the defendant and the former owners under whom possession and title is claimed.⁹

The dissent further states that according to the record the properties in question were held by the Franciscans and Dominicans independently of the Church and that nothing in the concordats of 1851 and 1859 vested title in the Church; that even if the government of Spain had breached the concordats, the Church did not have the right to follow the property into the hands of innocent purchasers, but that it must look to Spain for a redress of its grievances; that "adverse, peaceable and uninterrupted possession" by the defendant of all the properties for sixty-eight years barred plaintiff's action; and that,

If there were no other reason for dissenting from the judgment rendered in this case an all sufficient one is the lack of evidence to support it.¹⁰

A careful consideration of the majority and minority opinions in this case leads to the conclusion that the decision was based more on principles of justice and dictates of public policy than on the strict rules of law and evidence. The People of Puerto Rico promptly took an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is to be noted that the claims of the Church included certain properties which were in the possession of the government of the United States. The court did not attempt to decide these claims

⁸ 11 *Porto Rico Reports*, p. 470 *et seq.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 494.

¹⁰ 11 *Porto Rico Reports*, pp. 501-509. The five judges were men of the highest honor and character and were of course not influenced by their religious belief, but it is interesting to note that the three Puerto Rican judges were Catholics, one of the American judges, Justice MacLeary, who wrote the dissenting opinion, was a Protestant, and the other American judge was of the Jewish faith. Judge Otto Schoenrich, to the author, May 6, 1937.

because the United States had not been sued, and because the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico did not have jurisdiction over this government. However, the government of the United States was interested in the subject matter of the claims and later intervened in the negotiations which led to a compromise settlement.

In a separate suit, the Church had claimed the right of use in perpetuity to a chapel in Santurce which belonged to the insular government. It based its claim on a resolution of the *Diputación Provincial* which permitted the chapel to be used for religious purposes. On December 15, 1906, the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico rendered judgment denying the claim of the Church, holding that the resolution in question could not

. . . be deemed to constitute a perpetual servitude of use, but only a concession revocable at any time at the pleasure of the *diputación*.¹¹

The Church perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Just how the Supreme Court of the United States would have decided the Church cases had they not been compromised is a matter of conjecture. However, it is probable that the claims of the Church for the return of the properties in question would have been upheld. In the case of the Roman Catholic Church against the Municipality of Ponce, Puerto Rico, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered an opinion, on June 1, 1908, in favor of the plaintiff. Some of the points made by the defendant in this case were similar to those raised by the People of Puerto Rico in the cases now under consideration. In a unanimous decision, the opinion being written by Chief Justice Fuller, the Court held that Spanish law in Puerto Rico was not foreign law and that the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico was bound to take judicial notice of it in so far as it was applicable; that the legislative act of March 10, 1904, conferring original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico for the trial and adjudication of Church claims, was valid; that the Treaty of Paris of 1898 recognized the Catholic Church as a legal entity and that said treaty protected the Church in its property rights; and the fact that a municipality or other agency gave funds to the Church did not divest the Church of title to property which it held in trust for religious purposes.¹² Undoubtedly this decision influenced the gov-

¹¹ *11 Porto Rico Reports*, pp. 451-464.

¹² *United States [Supreme Court] Reports* (New York, 1908). Vol. 210, pp. 296-334. This case was originally brought in the Supreme Court of

ernments of Puerto Rico and the United States to agree to a compromise.

In April, 1908, Regis H. Post, Governor of Puerto Rico, received a letter from the Bishop of Puerto Rico in which he suggested that the cases now on appeal be settled out of court. The Bishop proposed that the insular government, the government of the United States, and the Church appoint two commissioners each to meet in San Juan and settle all matters in dispute.¹³ The Attorney General of the United States approved the plan and the following commissioners were named: for Puerto Rico, Henry M. Hoyt, Attorney General of Puerto Rico, and José de Diego, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Puerto Rico; for the United States, Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, and Major Frank McIntyre, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department; and for the Church, Right Reverend William A. Jones, Bishop of Puerto Rico, and Juan Hernández López, Attorney for the Church in Puerto Rico.¹⁴

The commissioners met in San Juan on August 12, 1908. The amount in dispute on that date was approximately \$648,000. The Church claimed \$283,000 from the United States and approximately \$365,000 from the People of Puerto Rico. It did not take the commissioners long to reach a decision which was equitable and satisfactory to all concerned.¹⁵ In a memorandum, signed by all the commissioners on August 12, 1908, it was agreed that:

(1) the United States should pay the Church \$120,000 in full settlement of all claims for properties held by it and the said properties to belong to the United States;

Puerto Rico by virtue of the act of March 10, 1904. The Municipality of Ponce filed a demurrer to the Church's complaint which was overruled. The defendant failed to file an answer for which reason the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico rendered a judgment by default, without writing an opinion. Since no opinion was given, the case was not mentioned in the English edition of the *Porto Rico Reports*. In the tenth Spanish volume of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, namely *10 Decisiones de Puerto Rico*, p. 257, under the *per curiam* opinions there is a very brief mention of the case which states that judgment was given for plaintiff. This judgment is quoted in 210 U. S. 299.

¹³ *Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1908*, p. 19.

¹⁴ *Loc. cit.*

¹⁵ *The Acts and Resolutions of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico in Special Session, of the First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico and of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico in Special Session* (San Juan, P. R., 1909), pp. 112-116. Hereafter cited as *Laws of 1909*.

(2) the People of Puerto Rico should pay the Church \$180,000 in full settlement of all claims for properties held by them and the said properties to belong to the People of Puerto Rico;

(3) the People of Puerto Rico should give the Church the exclusive possession of the Chapel in Santurce;

(4) the People of Puerto Rico should relinquish to the Church all *censos* together with all payments received in connection therewith; and that

(5) the People of Puerto Rico should return to the Church the tract of sixty acres of grazing land near San Juan. The agreement further provided that the insular government would pay the sum of \$180,000 in three equal instalments, that the Church would guarantee title to all properties transferred by it, that the People of Puerto Rico would not be bound to guarantee titles to properties transferred by them, that the money paid the Church by the governments of Puerto Rico and the United States should be used "exclusively for the benefit of the Church in Porto Rico", and that the Church would "relinquish all claims of every kind whatsoever arising in Porto Rico prior to the ratification of this settlement, either against the United States or against the People of Porto Rico."¹⁶

The ratification of the compromise agreement by the Congress of the United States, the Holy See, and the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico led to the dismissal of the Church cases pending before the United States Supreme Court. On September 16, 1908, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico, in special session, appropriated \$200,000 to be paid in principal and interest to the Church during the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 in full settlement of all claims. In like manner the government of the United States promptly paid its \$120,000 to the Church. The ratification of the compromise and the cash payments made in accordance therewith settled a much disputed question and completed the separation of Church and State in Puerto Rico.¹⁷

Various factors contributed to the quick compromise and its speedy ratification. The governments of the United States and Puerto Rico were greatly influenced by the victory of the Church in the Ponce case.¹⁸ These governments were also anxious to make an equitable settlement of a matter which had agitated the people of the island for some ten years. The fact that the United States Provisional Government of Cuba had paid the Catholic Church approximately \$1,750,000 on similar claims during 1907 and 1908 served to

¹⁶ For text of this memorandum see *Laws of 1909*, pp. 117-122. See also *Report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1909* (Washington, 1909), pp. 13-14.

¹⁷ *Laws of 1909*, p. 128.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

strengthen the case of the Church in Puerto Rico.¹⁹ The Church was prone to compromise because it was in sore need of ready cash and because it had no special use for some of the properties in dispute. Furthermore, the Church, which had experienced many difficulties in Puerto Rico since the Spanish American War, was anxious to make a settlement which would allow it to work in harmony with the governments of the United States and Puerto Rico.

The settlement was equitable and to the advantage of all parties concerned. The United States and the insular government received at less than their actual appraised value, fee title to buildings which were needed and already occupied by them. The Church recovered the *censos* and certain properties, and received needed substantial cash payments for other properties which were not essential for religious purposes. Finally, claims of a special nature and international in character were adjusted without bitterness and in a manner conducive to the welfare and coöperation of the Church, the People of Puerto Rico, and the United States.²⁰

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THE FIRST CONVENTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association was held in Washington, D. C., Friday and Saturday, February 18 and 19, 1938, with headquarters in the Washington Hotel. The sessions of the convention were divided into three groups: Bibliography; Archives; and Libraries.

The first session, that on Bibliography, was fittingly held in the Pan American Union, with Dr. Adrián Recinos, minister of Guatemala—a bibliographer in his own right—presiding. After a cordial greeting to the delegates by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and honored through-

¹⁹ David A. Lockmiller, "The Settlement of the Church Property Question in Cuba", in *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, XVII (November, 1937), 488-498.

²⁰ *Report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1909*, p. 14.

out the civilized world for his researches in the field of international law and its beginnings, spoke on "The Written Word". An interesting paper was read by Dr. R. S. Boggs, of the chair of geography of the University of North Carolina, on "The Biography of Spanish Bibliography"; and one by Professor C. K. Jones, of the George Washington University and the Library of Congress, and compiler of "Hispanic American Bibliographies", which have appeared from time to time in *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, on "Problems in Hispanic-American Bibliography". The panel discussion following the morning's papers was led by Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, of the University of North Carolina, who aided so greatly in the compilation of the series of bibliographies of the Belles Lettres of Hispanic American countries issued during several years by the Harvard University Press under Dr. J. D. M. Ford as general editor.

At the luncheon which followed this meeting and which was held at the Washington Hotel, the ambassador of Mexico, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, well known for his interest in cultural matters, acted as presiding officer. Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means, of Pomfret, Connecticut, whose historical volumes on Peru are known by students of Hispanic American history everywhere, spoke interestingly on "Some Research Experiences in Libraries Here and in Other Countries"; and Dr. Isaac Joslin Cox, of Northwestern University, translator and editor of Luis Galdame's *Historia de Chile*, soon to appear as one of the volumes of the "Inter-American Historical Series" now being published by the University of North Carolina Press, read a paper on the "Historians of Chile".

The afternoon meeting of this first day of the convention was held in the auditorium of the National Archives, with Dr. Thomas P. Martin, acting chief of the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress presiding. In his greeting to the members, Dr. R. D. W. Connor, archivist of the United States, gave some pertinent facts about the National Archives—an institution, by the way, that is the greatest single achievement in the archival world on the western continents. This was followed by a paper by Miss Irene A. Wright on "Problems of a Research Student at Seville". Miss Wright, now of the National Archives, is known everywhere among students of Hispanic American history for her researches covering many years in the Archivo General de Indias, for the help she has given many students and institutions of various countries, and for the books that have appeared under her name. As no other scholar, she knows the

Archivo General de Indias, for she dug into its rich treasures during twenty-four years, and she has inspired as many students as any professor of the classroom. Following Miss Wright, Dr. James Alexander Robertson, archivist for the State of Maryland, managing editor of *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, general editor of the "Inter-American Historical Series", and former president of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, read a short paper entitled "In praise of Book and Bibliographer"; and Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá, of Cuba, now professor in Black Mountain College of North Carolina and former delegate to the Montevideo Conference of American States, fittingly discussed "Libraries and Archives in Cuba". Dr. Portell Vilá has a deep knowledge of Cuban history and economics and was formerly professor in the University of Cuba. The discussion of the afternoon's papers was led by Dr. Roscoe R. Hill, of the National Archives, formerly Commissioner to the republic of Nicaragua.

At the annual dinner, on Friday night, presided over by Professor Ellery C. Stowell, of American University, Dr. Richard S. Behrendt, formerly in educational work in Germany, now of the University of Panama, read a paper on "Research Work in the Social Sciences in Central America", and Dr. David Rubio, of The Catholic University of America, one on "South American Libraries". Dr. Rubio, who is also consultant on Hispanic Languages and Literature in the Library of Congress, had recently returned from a tour of the libraries of the southern continent.

The meeting of Saturday morning—the last one of the convention—was held in the Music Chamber in the Library of Congress. Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the public library of Washington, presided. At that meeting, Mr. John T. Vance, a member of the council of the Society, and the law librarian, spoke a few words of greeting to the members in the name of the Librarian of Congress. Dr. Henry O. Severance, former librarian of the University of Missouri, read an interesting paper on "Fields of Library and Bibliographical Investigation open to American Scholars"; and Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, the well known bibliographer of Mexico, gave an illuminating paper on "The Bibliographical Wealth of America". The last paper of the session was read by Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Remarks on the *Noticias Secretas* of Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa. Professor Whitaker's study of Antonio de Ulloa published in *The Hispanic American His-*

torical Review for May, 1935, attests his interest in this book and its authors. Discussion of this last meeting was under leadership of Mr. Charles E. Babcock, librarian Columbus Library of the Pan American Union.

The session was followed by a business meeting, at which various resolutions which had been drawn and discussed by the Committee on Resolutions, were presented and unanimously passed. Trenchant remarks were made by that Nestor of Librarians, Dr. Ernest Cushing Richardson, and additional resolutions proposed by the latter and by Dr. Behrendt were approved.

This first convention of the Association was made possible by the tireless work of its president, Professor A. Curtis Wilgus, of The George Washington University, who first conceived it and worked out its details. What success it had, and it was successful, is owing in greatest measure to him. It was good to note the presence of Dr. Emilio Valtón of Mexico, whose recent book *Impresos Mexicanos del Siglo XVI*, met such a good reception in the bibliographical world. It was a matter for regret that Dr. James F. Kenney, of the Archives of the Dominion of Canada, who was to have led the discussion of the Friday afternoon session, could not be present. Dr. Richard Pattee, formerly of the University of Puerto Rico and now connected with the State Department in Washington, also attended several of the sessions. The honorary sponsors of the meeting were the ministers and ambassadors of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras (chargé), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela.

The headquarters of the association are in the Library of Congress, which together with the Pan American Union, has rendered many services to the association. In the formation of the association, Dr. Emilio Gil Borges, formerly assistant director of the Pan American Union, and now minister of foreign affairs in Venezuela, was a prime mover and his aid and counsel were continuous. Indeed, any success the association may have attained is largely owing to him and to Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus. The council of the association has set the next meeting for 1939, which will be held in Washington. The thanks of the association are given to the managers of the Washington Hotel for the many courtesies they extended to it; and to the Pan American Union, the National Archives, and the Library of Congress for the use of their halls.

Washington.

CARMEL SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Resolutions adopted at the first annual convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association were the following:

To establish and maintain effective collaboration with the existing institutions of teaching and research in the social sciences in Latin America.

To urge the authorities, institutions and foundations responsible for the promotion of intellectual work in this country to take an active interest in fostering teaching and research work on social sciences in Latin, and particularly Central America.

To congratulate Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, Rector of the Universidad Nacional de Panamá for the establishment of the Centro de Investigaciones Sociales y Económicas.

To extend its congratulations to the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the completion, on October 21, 1938, of one century of valuable contributions to scholarly studies on the History and Geography of Brazil.

To express its deep regret for the death, on September 29, 1937, of the distinguished Mexican scholar, Genaro Estrada, whose many contributions to Bibliography and History are universally known and appreciated.

To extend its congratulations to the Government of Colombia and to the City of Bogotá, on the occasion of the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the foundation of that city, and to felicitate Señor Daniel Samper Ortega on his successful efforts for better library facilities for Colombia, including the completion of the magnificent new building of the Library of Bogotá.

To recommend to the governments of the American states to give careful consideration to, and to take appropriate action on, the matter of copyright protection in their respective countries.

To endorse and commend the work, recently begun, of the Inter-American Book Exchange, as a worthy effort to improve inter-American cultural relations.

To recommend that the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing be adequately commemorated in this country.

To commend the Pan-American Union for the recent establishment of its Inter-American Center of Bibliography, to which is extended the coöperation of this Association.

To express its gratification that active steps have been taken by the Inter-American Center of Bibliography, of the Pan-American Union, to make effective the Resolution of the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo in 1933, to have published in each Hispanic American country a periodical of national bibliography.

To recommend that steps be taken to convene at the earliest possible date, the Inter-American Bibliographical Conference authorized by the Fifth International Conference of the American States, held at Habana, in 1928.

To extend its congratulations to the Municipality of Habana for the establishment of the Biblioteca Histórica Cubana, to be inaugurated in Habana on February 24 of the current year.

To recommend to publishing houses and authors in the United States every possible participation in the Book Fair to be held in the City of Habana, Cuba, during the month of November, 1938, under the auspices of the Municipal Government of that city.

To express its support of plans for the observance in 1939 of the Fourth Centenary of printing in Mexico, by inviting scholars of the various countries of the Americas to attend such celebration.

To commend the efforts of Prof. E. S. Boggs, of the University of North Carolina, in building up a bibliography of Spanish and Spanish-American source material and urge the continuation of this undertaking with the hope that financial support may be secured, at least to the extent of providing adequate filing facilities.

To endorse the suggestion for the reprinting, or filming, or otherwise reproducing of various important bibliographies of José Toribio Medina and making these reproductions available to libraries and individuals in the Americas.

That the desirability of establishing a bibliographical journal relating to Hispanic America be recognized by this Association and efforts to its establishing be encouraged.

That the Resolution on Union Catalog be commended to the special attention of the Council with a view to coördinating various coöperative agencies committed to the project and carrying the matter into execution.

Various recommendations as follows:

1. The promotion of a system whereby inter-library loans of materials be facilitated on the American Continents;
2. That the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan-American Union act as a clearing house for such loans;
3. The formation of an Hispanic-American Union Catalog;
4. The promotion of Library information in the Americas, through the agency of the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union;
5. Collaboration in the work now being undertaken by the American Library Association in the unification of library systems;
6. Commendation of the work of the Smithsonian Institution in regard to the interchange of publications in the Americas.

Various resolutions expressing the thanks of the body for coöperation and aid from Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union; Dr. B. D. W. Connor, archivist of the United States and other officials of the National Archives; Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress and other officials of the Library; the management of the Hotel Washington; the Greater National Capital Committee; Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, president of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, Miss Carmel Sullivan, secretary and treasurer of the Association, Mr. Charles E. Babcock, and other officials of the Association.

Among the interesting exhibits offered visitors to the Second International Congress of American History at Buenos Aires in July,

1937, was that at the National Library. Here were displayed the manuscript book of donations dating from the establishment of the institution in 1810; volumes selected from the library bequeathed in 1796 toward the founding of a public library by Bishop Azamor, and others sent by Archbishop Moxo of Charcas upon hearing of its existence; and choice items from private libraries, such as that of Belgrano, Chorriarín, and Seguro. The rare Blaeuw *Atlas Mayor* and the most complete set known of *La Gaceta de Buenos Aires* and *Il Gazzettiere Americano* occupied places of importance. Indicative of the intention of the present Argentine government to enrich the institution further were rare items—principally first editions of Spanish *crónicas* and rare editions of *La Celestina*—selected from those acquired through a 200,000 peso purchase from the collection of Raymond Foulché-Delbosc, distinguished Hispanist and editor of the 81 volumes of the *Revue Hispanique* (1894-1929). The 11,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts auctioned in Paris in July, 1936, represented the gathering of more than thirty years in the field of Hispanic language and literature; the thoroughness of the collector is suggested by more than 80 editions of *La Celestina*.—LOTA M. SPELL.

Dr. Raul d'Eça, of 2700 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C., has established an Inter-American Book Exchange for the purpose of supplying at a reasonable cost books and periodicals from the various Hispanic American countries to scientific organizations, universities and other educational institutions, libraries, and private persons in the United States; and conversely, similar services in Hispanic America. This agency prepares and circulates from time to time, lists of recent books together with brief bibliographical notes, prices, and other pertinent information. Orders received for materials are referred to the respective publishers and payment is made through the Exchange. The sales price in the country of publication, plus a small commission for handling, insurance, and transportation is charged the customer. The Exchange is prepared to render services as follows:

To furnish biographical and bibliographical information; to edit and arrange for the publication of translations of the best works—literary, scientific, historical, etc.—published in any of the American countries that might seem interesting to other countries where a different idiom is spoken; to help owners of bookshops, publishers, and authors to obtain necessary information and to establish mutual

contacts; to keep a permanent exhibit of books published in Hispanic America. It should be noted that the prices charged for books from the United States in the few bookstores of Hispanic America handling such materials are enormous and prohibitory. From the favorable answers received from his initial circular, it would appear that such a service is necessary and highly desirable. The difficulty of obtaining books from Hispanic America in the United States is well known. The service rendered by Dr. d'Eça is important and will facilitate book buying in all the Americas.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENARO ESTRADA

If the death of Genaro Estrada is an irreparable loss for Mexican letters, it is not less so for historical and bibliographical investigation, since both had in him a wonderful inspiration and a hero who daily went on to new conquests.

The series "Archivo Histórico Diplomático Mexicano" of 40 volumes and that entitled "Monografías Mexicanas", of 31 volumes, organized and encouraged by the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Mexico, through the agency of his rich erudition, are his best monument. A monument to him also is that series "Biblioteca Mexicana de Obras Inéditas", for which he prepared, while in the very presence of death, the preface to the *Historia de la Dominación Española en México*, by Orozco y Berra (which has recently—1938—appeared as Volumes VIII and IX of that excellent collection, being published by the Antigua Librería Robredo, de José Porrúa e Hijos.

He was preparing—so he told me the last time I saw him—a "Bibliografía de Bibliografías Mexicanas"; and besides that he had in mind another work on Father Mier, a piece of research on Goya, and a work on historical sources pertaining to Mexico existing in the archives and libraries of Spain. He had some part also, when he was ambassador in Spain, in the preparation of the definitive edition of the *Historia verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España* of Bernal Díaz del Castillo. Finally, he was proposing to revise and augment his book *200 Notas de Bibliografía Mexicana*.

Associate editor of the best historical review relating to Hispanic America, namely, THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, which is published by Duke University Press of Durham, North Carolina, he was also president of the Mexican Committee of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, which has its headquarters in Washington, D. C.; and but recently he had been appointed by the Ministry of Hacienda to organize a commission for the purpose of investigating and cataloguing the artistic riches of Mexico.

Among his cherished papers, he numbered the "Artemiario Anecdótico", a sort of memoranda and commentary relative to Valle-Arizpe and his miraculous life, which he reviewed in verses (personally known by me) that glorify romance and irony. Relative to his production, one must consult the critical notes published on *Pero Galán* by Alejandro Sux in *El Universal* and on *Crucero* by Bernardo Ortiz de Montellano in *Contemporáneos*.

I present here in rapid survey a skeleton of his printed output and a sheaf of commentary about him in reviews and newspapers. It is quite incomplete, for it has been compiled hurriedly, but I felt that I had to render this homage in memory of him.

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RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Mexico.

[Note: Additional titles will appear in the August issue of this REVIEW.]

RECENT GERMAN BOOKS RELATING TO BRAZIL

Germans writing about Brazil are still perplexed in deciding whether the German colony in South Brazil is a place of exile for Germans or whether it is yet another country to which colonists may take the fruits of German culture. At the same time, there seems but little doubt in their minds as to the choice between overpopulated, exhausted Germany and fresh, vigorous Brazil. As far as this perplexity is concerned, there is no important difference between three recent German books about Brazil. Each is cast in the form of an account of travels by a visiting German through the old-established colony in the southern Brazilian states and, in some instances, through those regions that are just now being opened up and occupied by the descendants of the original colonists. Hermann Ullmann, *Brasilianischer Sommer: Im Rückblick auf Europa* (München, [1930], pp. 128, illus.), follows this form. His discussion of the difficulties of the *Brasiliendeutsche* in matters of bilingualism and education, to cite one instance, is generally stimulating. Hugo Grothe, *Im Kamp und Urwald Südbrasilens: Ein Skizzenbuch zur Siedlungs- und Deutschtumskunde* (Berlin, 1936, pp. 204, illus.), is the same sort of book enlivened with plentiful and especially good photographs. Karl Heinrich Oberacker wrote a pleasant description of his travels in *Im Sonnenland Brasilens: Bilder und Gestalten. Erlebnisse aus Südbrasilien* (Karlsruhe i. B., 1932, pp. 364). Later he brought out a scholarly treatise based on his earlier observations, entitled *Die volkspolitische Lage des Deutschtums in Rio Grande do Sul* (Südbrasilien). [Schriften des Instituts für Grenz- und Auslandsdeutschtum an der Universität Marburg. Heft 9], (Jena, 1936, pp. 101). As immigration propaganda, these books are not to be compared with those that appeared in the 1920s. At the same time they contain much that would encourage and reassure Germans contemplating emigration to Brazil.

A German translation of Aurelio Porto's recent work on the Germans in South Brazil, *Die deutsche Arbeit in Rio Grande do Sul* (São Leopoldo, [Rio Grande do Sul], 1934, pp. 295, illus.), has been cited in this REVIEW, XVI, 550. Porto covers the period from 1783 to 1930 and dwells on the six years from 1824 to 1830 when the

German settlements were first taking definite shape. His book differs from those mentioned above in being history and not a critical account of travels and is valuable for its presentation of the Brazilian aspects of the colonization question. Another German book published in Brazil is Herman Kruse, *Goyaz: das wahre Herz Brasiliens* (São Paulo, 1936, pp. 144, illus.), which seems intended to attract German settlers from São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul farther into the up-country. It contains practical information and a short German-Portuguese vocabulary for the use of travelers.

Quite the most interesting recent book in German about South Brazil is by a Swiss, Felix Moeschlin, entitled *Ich suche Land in Südbrasilien: Erlebnisse und Ergebnisse einer Studienreise* (Luzern and Leipzig, 1936, pp. 167, illus.). This is frankly a book to stimulate Swiss colonization in Brazil. It informs unemployed Swiss that there is a large, rich land in need of sober and industrious citizens and points to the example of the flourishing Swiss colony already established there. Aside from its freshness and brisk style, the book derives much of its value from its many and good illustrations.

Ich-Literatur, as the Germans neatly describe books made up of equal parts of personal adventures and natural history, still accounts for a volume a year. Most of the recent books of this sort are very ordinary. Waldemar Bonsels and Freiherr Adolph von Dungern in *Brasilianische Tage und Nächte* (Berlin, 1931, pp. 188, illus.), describe the Amazon once more but their book is noteworthy because of its fine photographs of animals and scenery.

The bibliographic supplement to the *Ibero-Amerikanische Archiv* (Berlin, 1927—; supplement since 1930), is well worth looking into for its listing of German-language periodical literature. Especially interesting in view of recent constitutional changes is the appearance in the German press in Brazil of articles about the Nazi party.

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NOTES

Grace Gardner Griffin's *Writings on American History, 1933*, has recently issued from the Government Printing Office (pp. XXXII, 410, 75 cents, cloth). In this volume are associated with Miss Griffin, Dorothy M. Louraine and Katharine M. Tate. The volume lists in all 3522 titles. Materials of interest to students of Hispanic American history are those sections treating of "Latin America", pp. 314-336 (Nos. 3290-3517); with main subdivisions "Mexico", pp. 323-325 (Nos. 3381-3399); "Central America", pp. 325-327 (Nos. 3400-3416); "West Indies", p. 327 (Nos. 3417-3421); "British West Indies", pp. 327-328 (Nos. 3422-3433); "Cuba", p. 329 (No. 3442); "Dominican Republic", p. 329 (No. 3443); "French West Indies", p. 330 (Nos. 3444-3452); "Haiti", pp. 330-331 (Nos. 3453-3456); "Puerto Rico", p. 331 (No. 3457); "South America", pp. 331-336 (Nos. 3458-3517)—this last including subdivisions "General", "Argentine Republic", "Bolivia", "Brazil", "British Guiana", "Chile", "Colombia", "Dutch Guiana", "Ecuador", "Falkland Islands", "Paraguay", "Peru", "Uruguay", and "Venezuela". The Philippine Islands are treated on p. 337 (Nos. 3518-3522). The compilation maintains in every respect the high standard set by preceding volumes. A note by the editor, Lowell Joseph Ragatz, states that owing to the discontinuance of the government grant and an appropriation of only \$4200 to cover materials for 1933, no other volumes of this valuable series can be published at this time. It is, indeed, hoped that the publishing of this aid to historians must not be discontinued.

The Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, has published (Washington, 1938), a *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History now in Progress at American Universities, December, 1937*. This was compiled and edited by Margaret Willgoose Harrison (pp. 70). In all, 103 dissertations are listed, the arrangement being according to country. Headings "General" and "Religions" cover only items which can be assigned to no special country. There is an index of authors and one of Universities. Dissertations on "Latin America and the West Indies" are given on pp. 28-31 (Nos. 412-464); and "Spain and Portugal" on pp. 32-33 (Nos. 489-492).

The list supplements the "Survey of Investigations, in progress and contemplated, in the field of Hispanic American History", published in this REVIEW for August, 1935. In her short "Foreword", Mrs. Harrison notes that the pamphlet "is available to educational and historical institutions, libraries, periodicals in the field of history, and members of university faculties".

The *Report of the Librarian of Congress* (G. P. O., Washington, 1937) announces the welcome news of a private anonymous donation of \$40,000 for the purpose of equipping and maintaining a room for the Hispanic materials in the Library. The Hispanic collection of the Library, in part made possible by an endowment by the same anonymous individual, knows no peer in this country and in some respects in the world. During the year of 1937, Dr. David Rubio, consultant in Hispanic, Portuguese, and South American Literature, visited libraries throughout South America. Among important gifts to the library in 1937 were 73 scrap books and a quantity of loose newspaper clippings relating mainly to the Spanish-American War, international policy, diplomacy, etc., collected by John Hay and deposited by Representative James W. Wadsworth and wife (the latter Secretary Hay's daughter).

Publication No. 1088, Conference Series 33, is the *Report of the Delegates of the United States of America to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, Argentina*, December 23, 1936. This report, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office, Washington, sells for thirty cents.

Two outstanding works on Spanish art have come recently from the Harvard University Press—one Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. VII, *A History of Spanish Painting*, by Chandler Rathfon Post (Cambridge, 1938, \$20.00); and the other *Francisco Ribalta and His School* by Delphine Fitz Darby (Cambridge, 1938, pp. xiii, 306, \$7.50). Both parts of the first work relate to the Catalan School in the late Middle Ages, part 1 being chapters LXXVII-LXXXIV (pp. 1-414) and part 2, chapters LXXXV-XCIII (pp. 416-713) with an appendix (addition to Vols. I-VI, pp. 715-908) of the whole work. There is also an additional bibliography for Vols. I-VI (pp. 911-912); an index of names of artists (pp. 915-919); and one of places (pp. 921-936). In the present volumes, the latest Gothic phases of the Catalan School in the middle and second half of the fifteenth century are discussed. The volume contains many illustrations (about 400),

many of which are of unknown paintings recently discovered in the process of dismantling churches and private collections during the course of the present Spanish civil war. The volume is excellently printed on good highly calendered paper, which lends itself well to the proper reproduction of the paintings shown. Nothing comparable to this work has been done for Spanish art. The other work, with 25 leaves of illustrations, presenting 83 figures, is a revised edition of a doctoral thesis presented to the faculty of Bryn Mawr College in 1929. The writing and illustrating of the volume were facilitated by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the advancement of Teaching of the Fine Arts and the coöperation of the directors of the Fogg Museum of Harvard Museum, as well as by the assistance of various private persons. Of special interest is the first chapter, namely, "Madrid and Valencia in Ribalta's Time". Both works form part of the "Harvard-Radcliffe Fine Art Series". They will be of comparative service in any study of art in Hispanic America.

Henry R. Wagner, of San Marino, California, whose *Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800*, is reviewed in this issue, published through the Grabhorn Press, San Francisco, on December 23, 1936, in an edition of 110 copies, two interesting and valuable letters with the title *Letters of Captain Don Pedro Fages & the Reverend President Fr. Junípero Serra at San Diego, California, in October, 1772*. Mr. Wagner has written an introduction to these letters (Fages to Serra, October 11, 1772, and Serra to Fages, October 13), reproduced in facsimile form and in English translation, which places them in their proper setting and explains the reasons for the strained relations that had developed between the two men. The letters themselves are couched in perfectly courteous phraseology, but the underlying conditions can be understood from a reading of the introduction. Mr. Wagner concludes that Serra's suspicions of Fages, who "had proceeded entirely according to orders", were unjustified. The importance of these letters in the history of the time is stressed by Mr. Wagner. In a letter, Mr. Wagner says "It is rather remarkable that both Bancroft and Father Engelhardt saw these letters in the Archiepiscopal Archives in San Francisco and only devoted about two lines to this subject. In my opinion they are the most interesting letters that were written in California in the eighteenth century". The little publication is done with all the care for which the Grabhorn Press stands.

A number of books, pertaining to Mexican history, have issued recently from the publishing house of Antigua Librería Robredo de José Porrúa e Hijos, Esq. Av. Argentina y Guatemala, Mexico. Among these, all with excellent format and on fine paper, are the following:

- Alessio Robles, Vito: *Viage de Indios y Diario del Nuevo México por el Fray Juan Agustín de Morfi* (2d ed., 1935).
- Callega, Diego, S. J.: *Vida de Sor Juana*. Anotaciones de E. Abreu Gómez (1936).
- Ajofrín, Francisco de: *Diario del Viaje que hicimos a México Fray Francisco de Ajofrín y Fray Fermín de Olite, Capuchinos*. Con una Introducción por Genaro Estrada (Mexico, 1936). [No. 1, in the series, Biblioteca Histórica Mexicana de Obras inéditas.]
- Eguíara y Eguren, Juan José: *Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz*. Con una Advertencia y notas por Ermilo Abreu Gómez (1936). [No. 2 of above series.]
- Cárdenas Valencia, Francisco de: *Relación Historial eclesiástica de la Provincia de Yucatán de la Nueva España, escrito el Año de 1639*. Con una Nota bibliográfica por Federico Gómez de Orozco (1937). [No. 3 of above series.]
- Zavala, Silvio A.: *La "Utopía" de Tomás Moro en la Nueva España*. Con una Introducción por Genaro Estrada (1937). [No. 4 of above series.]
- Ocaranza, Fernando: *Crónicas y Relaciones del Occidente de México*. Tomo I. (1937). [No. 5 of above series.]
- Estrada, Genaro: *La Doctrina de Monroe y el Fracaso de una Conferencia Panamericana en México* (1937). [No. 6 of above series.]
- Tamarón y Romeral, Pedro: *Demonstración del vastísimo Obispado de la Nueva Vizcaya—1765—Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, Arizona, Nuevo México, Chihuahua y Porciones de Texas, Coahuila y Zacatecas*. Con una Introducción bibliográfica y acotaciones por Vito Alessio Robles (1937). [No. 7 of above series.]
- Orozco y Berra, Manuel: *Historia de la Dominación Española en México*. Con una Introducción por Genaro Estrada. Tomo I. (1938). [No. 8 of above series.]
- *Ibid.*, Tomo II. (1938). [No. 9 of above series.]
- Fernández, Justino: *El Arte Moderno en México*. Breve Historia—Siglos XIX y XX. Prólogo de Manuel Toussaint. (1937).
- Sierra O'Reilly, Justo: *Diario de nuestro Viaje a los Estados Unidos (la pretendida anexión de Yucatán)*. Prólogo y notas de Héctor Pérez Martínez (1938). [No. 12 of above series.]
- Valadés, José C.: *Alamán Estadista e Historiador* (1938).

The erudite scholar, Ramón Beteta, who served as sub secretario of foreign relations in Mexico, has written in English, a treatise entitled *The Mexican Revolution* (1937, pp. 89). In this, he discusses: *The moving Forces in Mexican Life; Mexico and the World*

economic Crisis; Some economic Results of Mexico's Six-Years Plan; What we can learn from Mexico; Why teach Spanish; Rural Education in present-day Mexico. The above are the subjects of lectures delivered before audiences composed of citizens of the United States, "whose perceptive ability", says Celestino Herrera Frimont, in the preface to the book, "is unlike ours, and whose special way of looking at things is wholly at variance with our own, due to difference in language, habits, customs and social environment". The book is an effort to correct misconceptions of Mexico's purposes and of Mexican history.

Those wishing to begin a study of Maya civilization, or to have a guide through the ruins, will find of use Louis R. Effler's little pamphlet entitled *The Ruins of Chichen Itza*, first issued in 1935 and again in 1936 (revised and amplified with photographs, printed by the Press of McManus-Troup Co., Toledo, Ohio). The author calls the study a "Tourist Guide". Dr. Carl Guthe, curator of the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan, has written a short preface to the pamphlet, namely "An introduction to the Mayan Hieroglyphics".

The small publication *Letras—Publicación Literaria y Bibliográfica*, issued monthly by Librería Andrés Botas (Mexico) is now (December, 1937), in its seventh year and sixty-third number. This organ carries reviews of recent Mexican books and other literary material.

Condiciones económicas de México (Mexico, 1937, pp. 13) is the title of a statement by President Lázaro Cárdenas. This report bears date October 16, 1937.

The first and second volumes of the *Historia de la Nación argentina (desde los Orígenes hasta la Organización definitiva en 1862)*, now being published under the auspices of the Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana with Dr. Ricardo Levene as director general, have elicited praise from many quarters of scholarly interest. The authors of the first volume, *Tiempos Prehistóricos y Protohistóricos* (1936) are Joaquín Frenguelli, Milcíades Alejo Vignati, José Imbelloni, Eduardo Casanova, Fernando Márcony Miranda, Emilio and Duncan L. Wagner, Francisco de Aparicio, Enrique Palavecino, and Antonio Serrano. The authors of the second volume (*Europa y España y el Momento histórico de los Descubrimientos*, 1937) are

Clemente Ricci, José A. Ona, Julio Rey Pastor, Héctor Raúl Ratto, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Jorge Cabral Texo, Rafael Altamira, Enrique de Gandía, Diego Luis Molinari, and Max Fleiuss. Volume III (*Colonización y Organización de Hispano América—Adelantados y Gobernadores del Río de la Plata*) also appeared in 1937. Its authors are Rafael Altamira, José María Ots, Ricardo Levene, Felipe Barrera Laos, Pedro Calmon, Enrique de Gandía, Efraím Cardozo, Roberto Levillier, Manuel Lizondo Borda, Manuel V. Figuerero, José Torre Revello, Monseñor José A. Verdeguer, Mario Falcao Espalter, and Guillermo Furlong Cardiff, S. J. Under such leadership and with such collaboration, the success of the series seems assured.

Among important publications issued recently by the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas of Buenos Aires is its No. LXXII—a treatise entitled *Los Corsarios de Buenos Aires; Sus Actividades en las Guerras Hispano-Americanas de la Independencia, 1815-1821* (Buenos Aires, Imprenta y Casa Editorial "Coni", 1937, pp. 226), by Lewis Winkler Bealer. This was offered as a doctoral dissertation at the University of California, in May, 1935; and was translated into Spanish in Buenos Aires. Its twelve chapters are as follows: *Primeras Faces navales de las Guerras de la Independencia; Comienzo del Corso; La Práctica del Corso en el Atlántico; Actividades de los Corsarios del Atlántico en Aguas Europeas; Brown y Bouchard, 1815-1816; El Viage de La Argentina, 1817-1819; Los Estados Unidos y el Corso; Europa y los Corsarios; Ultimos Actividades en el Atlántico, 1818-1821; La Cesación del Corso; and Conclusión y Epílogo*. There is an excellent bibliography (pp. 239-266). The treatise is well annotated and is a sound piece of scholarship.

Vol. XIV of the Biblioteca de la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana is a facsimile reprint of *El Argos de Buenos Aires, 1822*, made under direction of Antonio Dellepiane, Mariano de Vedia y Mitre, and Rómulo Zabala. The prologue, which has been supplied, is by Arturo Capdevila. The facsimile appeared from the press of the Atelier de Artes Gráficas "Futura", in 1937.

The erudite and productive Luis Enrique Azarola Gil has published (1936) through the Librería y Editorial "La Facultad", at Buenos Aires a small brochure of 15 pages entitled *El Proyecto de Fundación de la Villa de nueva Estepa*. Through the same press,

he has also issued (1936) an item of 14 pages entitled *Los San Martín en la Banda Oriental*. In one section of this latter, namely, "¿En que fecha nació el General San Martín?" the author shows that San Martín's birth has been placed in each of the years 1776-1781 inclusive. Apparently, there is still legitimate opportunity for the study of the Argentinian hero.

José Manuel Pérez Cabrera, member of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba, and director of education, Havana, has recently published (Havana, 1937) a facsimile edition of *El Texto de Lectura*, by José de la Luz y Caballero (Havana, 1833). Dr. Perez Cabrera's preface and the facsimile have been published also in the first volume of the series "Biblioteca de Educadores Cubanos" (Havana, 1937).

El Arte de Manejar los Libros, by Homero Serís de la Torre (Municipio de la Habana, Departamento de Cultura, 1937, pp. 25) has been published as one of Series B (Cultura Popular) of the Biblioteca Municipal de la Habana. Fermín Peraza y Sarausa has written a short introductory note. This was an address delivered by its author on January 31, 1937, at the Campoamor Theater of Havana under the auspices and for the members of the Institución Hispano Cubana de Cultura. Homero Serís, it will be recalled, has compiled also an interesting bibliography on Bolívar. He organized the Second International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography in 1935, with sessions in Madrid, Seville, and Barcelona. He has been secretary of the Asociación de Bibliotecarios y Bibliógrafos de España, teacher in the Escuela de Biblioteconomía de la Residencia de Señoritas de la Junta para Ampliación de Estudios of Madrid, and chief of the Sección de Bibliografía del Centro de Estudios Históricos in Spain.

The Academia de la Historia de Cuba published in 1936 at Havana (Imp. "el Siglo XX", A Muñiz y Hno.) the address by Dr. José Manuel Pérez Cabrera, entitled *Vida y Martirio de Luis de Ayestarán y Moliner (1846-1870)*. This small pamphlet of 80 pages is enriched with certain appendices concerning various factors in the life of Ayestarán y Moliner.

Antonio Ruiz Vilaplana, a prominent lawyer, who was secretary of the court of first instance of Burgos, has given a vivid account of his experiences during the first year of the insurgent control of that city, together with some observations on Nationalist Spain, in *Doy Fe*

(Paris, Imprimerie Coopérative Étoile, [1937], pp. 255.) This little volume, written from a loyalist standpoint, portrays much of the tragedy of that unhappy country—R. R. H.

Recently the Texas Folk-lore Society issued a volume entitled *Straight Texas* (Austin: The Steck Co., 1937. Pp. 348. \$2.50) edited by J. Frank Dobie and Mody C. Boatright. The work is the result of 15 years of collecting information about Texas place names by Mr. Dobie. His essay on this subject is most interesting and informational. The main part of the book is devoted to 20 short accounts in the form of legends, folk-tales, superstitions, hearsay, and historical incidents preserved in prose, poetry, and music. The result is an extensive footnote to Texas history and an admirable supplement to Dobie's *The Flavor of Texas* (Dallas, 1936). An index makes the volume a handy reference work.—A. C. W.

From Spain, apparently by way of France, have come certain loyalist publications. These include:

- Larrea, Juan: *Un Vaso Peruano del Museo de Madrid*. Valencia, "Tierra Firme" 1937. A reprint from *Tierra Firme*.
- Ots, José María: *El Régimen Municipal Hispano-Americano del Período colonial*. Valencia, Tierra Firme, 1937. A reprint from *Tierra Firme*, Nos. 3 and 4, of 1936.
- L'Organisation de la Défense du Patrimoine artistique et historique espagnol pendant la Guerre civile. Reprint from the Review *Mousetion*, Vols. 39 and 40, 1937, pp. 36. A recital of the measures taken during the civil war to preserve objects of art. Printed under the auspices of the Office International des Musées—"Publication de l'Institut International de Cooperation Intellectuelle, 2, rue de Montpensier, Paris," and sold for 12 francs.
- Labor Cultural de la República Española durante la Guerra. Valencia, Tierra Firme, 1937. Reprint from *Tierra Firme*, Nos. 3 and 4, 1936.
- Decreto creando en Madrid el Museo y la Biblioteca de Indias. Signed, Valencia, October 28, 1937, by Manuel Azafia and the minister of public instruction and health, Jesús Hernández Tomás. The Museo was created for the preservation of all archaeological, historical, and artistic materials, both originals and reproductions, proceeding from America and the old Spanish colonial possessions, both pre-Columbian and colonial. With it was created a Biblioteca de Indias for the preservation of all books published in the Philippines and in Spanish America to the end of the colonization period, books published anywhere and having to do with America or the Philippines, and modern bibliographical production which is expressive of American and Philippine life. Among materials of the library are the imprints and manuscripts of the "Ultramar" and "Hispanoamericana" sections of the Biblioteca Nacional and other collections relating to the old Spanish colonies. By the decree, the new institution was placed under charge of a "Cuerpo facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Arqueólogos".

The loyalist government of Spain has published also (through the Spanish Embassy in Washington, 1937), a small pamphlet of 79 pages, entitled *Spain's War of Independence*. The subtitle is "President Azaña; Premier Negrin; Defense of Minister Prieto; . . . put the Case of the Spanish Republic before the World".

"The American Friends of Spanish Democracy", an organization with headquarters at 70 Fifth Ave., New York City, has published a speech by David Lloyd George in the House of Commons, on October 28, 1937. This is entitled *Spain and Britain* and has a preface by Rt. Rev. Robert Paddock, chairman of the above named body.

The second edition of *España Mártir* by Félix Restrepo, S. J., has issued from the press of Revista Javeriana (Bogotá, 1937). This espouses the side of the so-called insurgents.

The *University of Puerto Rico Bulletin*, Series VIII, No. 1 (September, 1937), is an interesting pamphlet by Rafael Rico, instructor in Geography, entitled *Studies in the Economic Geography of Puerto Rico* (pp. 84).

On September 30, 1936, Professor Herbert Ingram Priestley delivered a thoughtful lecture on "Pan America", which has been reprinted under the above title by the University of California Press (Berkeley, 1937) from *The United States among the Nations*—lectures arranged by the Committee on International Relations, University of California—first series, Autumn, 1936. In this address, Professor Priestley developed the history of the growth of the Pan American idea in spite of the many adverse factors operating against it.

Lewis Hanke's "Pope Paul III and the American Indians", which appeared in *The Harvard Theological Review*, has been issued in reprint form by the Harvard University Press. The study has been based on original sources and should be used by historians and sociologists.

Lewis Hanke's "Un Manuscrito desconocido de Antonio Leon Pinelo" published in the *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*, LXXXIII, No. 91 (July-December, 1937), pp. 198-226, has been published in reprint form by the Imprenta Universitaria, Estado 63, Santiago de Chile (1937). The manuscript bears title "Real Junta de Guerra de Indias. Su Origen, Forma y Jurisdicción". This is a contribution of value.

Robert S. Chamberlain, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, contributed "A Report on Colonial Materials in the Governmental Archives of Guatemala City", to the *Handbook of Latin-American Studies* 1936 (Cambridge, Mass.). This has been issued in reprint form.

Professor Manuel Pedro González of the University of California at Los Angeles, is the author of *La Revalorización de Martí* (Aco-taciones en torno a su Bibliografía) (Havana, Cultural, S. A., 1936, pp. 20); and of *Fichero* (*Índice Hispano-Americana*). Printed in Havana (Molina y Compañía, 1937, pp. 78). In the latter, a number of recent books are noted and described.

The Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union sends out from time to time a mimeographed compilation entitled "Panorama—A Record of Inter-American cultural Events". In this are brought together a great many important notices—one instance being that of the purchase by Uruguay of the original Manuscripts of José Enrique Rodó's published and unpublished works for 20,000 gold pesos. The last one seen as this issue goes to press is No. 10 (1938). The Spanish editions are entitled "Correo de la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual", and the Portuguese, "Correio de Departamento de Cooperaçao Intelectual". Many items that might otherwise be missed are found in this publication.

Dr. R. O. Rivera, of Duke University, has copyrighted the mimeographed reproduction of his "Methods and Technique in compiling Latin American Bibliography" (1938)—a paper read at the Latin American Section of the American Library Association, New York, June, 1936. This is an excellent approach to a large subject, and should be in the libraries of scholars.

No. 6, "Information Bulletin of the Committee on Latin-American Studies" was published in November, 1937. It is a "Report of a regional Conference at Ogden Dunes, Indiana, November 6 and 7, 1937. Regional representatives were present as follows: Arthur S. Aiton, Michigan, History; Max Bandman, Michigan, Economics; Preston E. James, Michigan, Geography; Chester Lloyd Jones, Wisconsin, Economics; D. N. Phelps, Michigan, Economics; Robert S. Platt, Chicago, Geography; J. Fred Rippey, Chicago, History. Charles W. Hackett, of Texas, and C. H. Haring, of Harvard, also attended on invitation. One of the subjects discussed was the *Handbook of Latin-American Studies*, edited by Lewis Hanke.

Bulletin No. 5, issued at the same time is a "List of Persons receiving a complimentary copy of the 1937 *Handbook of Latin American Studies*" in various fields of study in Hispanic America.

Dr. John R. Swanton, of the Smithsonian Institution gave an address on "Significance of the Expedition of Hernando de Soto" before the De Soto Committee of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, at Memphis, Tennessee, in October, 1937, which has been reproduced in mimeographed form. Dr. Swanton is chairman of the United States De Soto Commission for the Celebration of the Quatrocentenary of De Soto's Expedition.

The American Library Association issued in mimeograph form in 1937 (520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, pp. 7) "Notes on Library Relations with Latin America".

The Centennial Celebration of the Battle of San Jacinto called forth an address by George A. Hill, Jr., at Houston, Texas, on April 15, 1936. The address has been published under the above title, together with the facsimiles of clippings from various newspapers of 1897, relative to the purchase of the San Jacinto Battleground of Texas, and other materials.

Recent sales catalogues listing materials of interest for Hispanic American History are the following:

Antigua Librería Robredo de José Porrúa e Hijos (Mexico): *Catálogo de Libros de Ocasión*, No. 1, 1938.

Argosy Bookstore, Inc. (114 E. 59th St., New York City): *Catalogue* No. 115, at p. 35, "Maps of America".

Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles (London): *Catalogue*, New Series, Nos. 27 and 29.

ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS

IN ENGLISH

Air Law Review

Vol. IX, No. 1 (January, 1938):

Marchant, Anyda: Aviation in Colombia.

American Historical Review

Vol. XLIII, No. 2 (January, 1938):

Goebel, Dorothy Burne: British Trade to the Spanish Colonies.

Canadian Historical Review

June, 1936:

Stewart, Charles L.: Why Spaniards temporarily abandoned Nootka Sound in 1789.

Events

Vol. II, No. 11 (November, 1937):

Lingelbach, William E.: Italy and the Spanish War.

Cleven, N. Andrew N.: Argentina elects a President.

The Florida Historical Quarterly

Vol. XV, No. 1 (July, 1936):

Boyd, Mark F.: The Fortifications at San Marcos de Apalache.

The Panton, Leslie Papers: A Letter of William Panton to John Forbes.

Vol. XV, No. 2 (October, 1936):

Corbitt, D. C.: The Contention over the Superintendencia of the Floridas.

The Panton, Leslie Papers: A Letter of Edwin Gairdner to William Panton, 1798.

Vol. XVI, No. 2 (October, 1937):

Boyd, Mark F.: Events at Prospect Bluff on the Apalachicola River, 1808-1818.

Bleron, Eleanor: The St. Augustine Historical Restoration.

Swanton, John R.: Comments on the Delgado Papers.

The Panton, Leslie Papers: John McKee to James Innerarity, 1811.

Vol. XVI, No. 3 (January, 1938):

Swanton, John R.: The Landing Place of De Soto.

Robertson, James A.: Letter of De Soto to the Secular Cabildo of Santiago de Cuba (translation).

Boyd, Mark F.: The Arrival of De Soto's Expedition in Florida.

Smith, Buckingham: Letter to the King of Spain by Juan Gaytan, Juan de Añasco, and Luis Fernández de Biedma. Havana, May 18, 1539 (translation).

Map of Tampa Bay.

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly

Vol. XIX, No. 4 (October, 1936):

Porteous, Laura L.: Index to the Spanish judicial Records of Louisiana, LXXI (marginal notes by Walter Prichard).

Mid-America

Vol. XX (New Series IX), No. 1 (January, 1938):

McShane, Catherine M.: Pueblo Founding in early Mexico.

Espinosa, J. Manuel: Documents: Account of the first Jesuit Missionary Journey across the Plains to Santa Fé.

The Pan American Bulletin

June, 1937:

Gross, Gerald C.: The Habana preliminary Radio Conference.

Hernández de Alba, Guillermo: Jorge Isaacs, 1837-1905.

Muller, Walter: Chile and its Progress in Manufacturing.

III Inter-American Conference on Education.

Newhall, Beatrice: Across the Andes from the Caribbean to the Pacific.

July, 1937:

Long, Boaz: Beyond Mexico on the inter-American Highway.

Forero Nogués, Marion: The cultural Theater of Colombia.

Two low-cost housing Developments in Lima.

Filho, Camara: Rock Crystal Deposit in Goyaz.

First Pan American Conference of Municipalities.

The Central and Mortgage Banks of Guatemala.

August, 1937:

Newhall, Beatrice: Across the Andes from the Caribbean to the Pacific, II. Colombia.

Sylvain, Madeleine G.: The Haytian Rural School at Work.

Howard, Richard Foster: The Art of the Americas in Dallas.

September, 1937:

Financial Agreement between Brazil and the United States.

Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference.

Spinden, Herbert J.: The Mayas—America's first high Civilization.

Barton, William H., Jr.: The darkened Sun lights the Path to Friendship.

Kelsey, Vera: Brazilian Show Window: Rio de Janeiro to Juiz de Fora.

Croft-Cook, Rupert: Prison Reform in Argentina.

Campbell, Donald H.: Fishing in Mexico.

Farrar, F. P.: Sky-Trucking in Peru.

October, 1937:

Birdseye, Sidney H.: The El Salvador-Guatemala Boundary Survey.

Barbour, Philip L.: Short-wave Broadcasting and Latin America.

O'Shaughnessy, Michael: Cooperation of Industry and Government in Venezuela.

Berrien, William: Latin American Composers and their Problems.

Valverde, Sebastián E.: The Cathedral of Santo Domingo.

Barbour, Gordon: Gold Placer Development in Bolivia.

Phillips, Matilda: Trade of the United States with Latin America.—Fiscal Year 1936-37.

November, 1937:

- Lazo, Raimundo: Early Printing in Spanish America.
 The third Pan American Highway Congress.
 Rebagliati, Edgardo: Compulsory Social Security in Peru.
 Berrien, William: Latin American Composers and their Problems (part II).
 Housing Developments for Workers in Chile.
 Kain, Donald Stuart: A Visit to Haiti's historic Ruins; Sans Souci and the Citadel.

December, 1937:

- Montes de Oca, José G.: Mexican colonial Fountains.
 Raine, Alice L.: The Four Hundredth Anniversary of Asunción.
 Andrade, Mario de: The cultural Bureau of São Paulo.
 Pereira Rodríguez, José: Twenty-five Years of secondary Education in Uruguay.
 Montero Bernabe, Manuel: The Cotton Industry in Peru.
 The Pan American Congress of Municipalities Pan American Broadcasts.
 Bonorino, Jorge Arturo: The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits in Argentina.

January, 1938:

- Smith, Robert C., Jr.: The colonial Churches of Brazil.
 Martin, Percy Alvin: The Buenos Aires Historical Conference.
 Brady, Cyrus Townsend, Jr.: Why only one Latin American has received a Nobel Prize.
 Petroleum in Argentina.
 The first Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference.
 The Third Inter-American Education Conference.

February, 1938:

- Means, Philip Ainsworth: Archaeology as a reason for "Visiting the Americas".
 Carson, James S.: Why the United States Business Man should visit the other Americas.
 Beroin, Antoine: Pourquoi l'Etudiant Américain doit voyager dans les Amériques.
 Edwards, Agustín R.: The Ski Fields of Chile.
 Ega, Raul d': History and Travel in the Americas.
 Hall, Robert King: Sport without Latitude.

March, 1938:

- Alba, Pedro de: Martí, Friend of the Indian.
 Davis, Harold E.: The ancient Kingdom of Chicero.
 Settlement of the Dominican-Haitian Controversy.
 Ludewig, C. Keech: Basic Trends in Latin America in 1937.
 Bennett, Wendell C.: Summary of archaeological Work in the Americas.
 The Spanish and Portuguese editions of the *Bulletin* are not necessarily duplicates of the English edition, although they have much in common. For instance in the Spanish edition for January, 1938, there is an article by María Sophía Bulção entitled "Evolución del Trabajo de la Mujer en Brazil". The various editions usually have sections under the captions "Pan American Progress" and bibliographical information.

Political Science Quarterly

Vol. LXII, No. 4 (December, 1937):

Duncan, Julian S.: British Railways in Argentina.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society

Vol. XLVIII, No. 1 (March, 1937):

Murray, Paul V.: The Church and the first Mexican Republic.

World Affairs

Vol. 99, No. 3 (September, 1936):

Wright, Almon R.: Origins of the Argentine Supreme Court.

Pattee, Richard: Puerto Rico and the Independence Issue.

Inman, Samuel Guy: Observations on Labor, Politics and Religion in Northern Mexico.

Vol. 99, No. 4 (December, 1936):

Alfaro, Ricardo J.: The Peace Problem at Buenos Aires.

Rippy, J. Fred: The Conference at Buenos Aires and a prospective Law.

Cox, George Howland: Buenos Aires, Host to Inter-American Congress.

Vol. 100, No. 1 (March, 1937):

Robertson, James Alexander: Spain near the End of the Century.

Cox, George Howland: Mexico and the Automobile.

Rippy, J. Fred: The Conference of Buenos Aires: A retrospective View.

Inman, Samuel Guy: An Appraisal of the Buenos Aires Conference.

Cox, Isaac Joslin: The Vacancy at Buenos Aires.

Vol. 100, No. 2. (June, 1937):

Lloyd Jones, Chester: Dictatorship, Guatemalan Style.

Eça, Raul d': Codification of International Law in the Americas.

Vol. 100, No. 3 (September, 1937):

Oitavén, Alberto V.: The Peace Garden of La Plata.

Nerval, Gastón: The Buenos Aires Conference reinterpreted.

Hull, Cordell: America's Foreign Policy.

Vol. 100, No. 4 (December, 1937):

Martínez, Abraham: What is wrong with Pan-Americanism?

Stuart, Graham H.: The new Division of the American Republics.

IN SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE

Anales del Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas (Mexico)

Vol. I, 1938, No. 2:

Arnaiz Freq: Noticias sobre la Academia de Bellas Artes de San Carlos.

Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana

(Published by the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Mexico)

Vol. I, July-September, 1937:

Caso, A.: Investigaciones antropológicas patrocinadas por el Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia.

Jiménez Moreno, W.: Labores y Estudios recientes de Etnografía y Lingüística Mexicanas.

Valcarcel, Luis E.: Los Estudios Peruanistas de 1936 [reprinted from *El Comercio*, Lima, Peru].

Caso, A., and others: Bibliografía antropológica.

Bolétin de la Academia Panameña de la Historia (Panama)

Año V, No. 14 (July, 1937):

- Arce, Enrique J.: Un Jesuita Panameño del Siglo XVII.
 Castellero R., Ernesto J.: Diplomacia Panameña en el Siglo XIX.
 Espinosa, José Domingo: Resumen Histórico—La Cuestión de Castos.
 Documentación inédita del Congreso de Panamá (1826).
 Peña Trejo, Francisco: Los Bases navales de América Central.
 Castellero R., Ernesto J.: La Viuda de Balboa y su trágico Destino (*Letter*).

Año V, No. 15 (October, 1937):

- Susto, Juan Antonio: Origen del Apellido Arosemena en Panamá.
 Méndez Pereira, Octavio: Justo Arosemena.
 Arosemena, Justo: El Estado Federal de Panamá.

Bolétin de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre" (Bolivia)

Vol. XXXII, Nos. 333-336 (August, 1937):

- Molina M., Plácido: El 23 de Mayo de 1809.
 Dávila, Vicente: Mis tres Bolívars.
 El Doctor Mariano Serrano fué el Redactor del Acta de la Independencia, según su propia Declaración.
 Casto Valda, Angel: El Dr. Santiago V. Guzmán.
 Mallo, Nicanor: Bolívar íntimo.
 Monje, Isaac: La Educación manual.
 Mendizábal, Santiago: La Riqueza ganadera del Oriente Boliviano.
 Ermita, Juan de la: El Poeta L. Néstor Lizaraga.
 Freyre, Raúl Jaimés: Apuntes para la Historia de M. Pérez Holguín.
 Un Congreso de Quechuistas.
 Comisión de la Sociedad de las Naciones. Cooperación intelectual internacional.

Hechos e Ideas (Buenos Aires)

Año II, No. 17 (December, 1936):

- Massone, Emilio: El Problema migratorio: Espera Soluciones ajustadas a la Realidad Argentina.
 Bandón, Héctor R.: Alberdi y la Organización de la Paz en América.
 Mensaje de Puerto Rico a la Conferencia Panamericana de la Paz.
 Hoyos, A. V. Mathus: La Restauración oligárquica de 1930: La Historia del Fraude en la Argentina.
 La Provocación conservadora en Córdoba.
Humanidades (published by the Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, Universidad Nacional de la Plata, República Argentina), Vol. XXV (1936), Historia, in two parts, consists of an "Homenaje a Ricardo Levene en el Trigésimo aniversario de su consagración a la Docencia y a la Investigación". It contains articles as follows:
 Altamira, Rafael: Textos primitivos de Legislación colonial Española.
 Ots, José María: Las Fuentes del Derecho Indiano.
 Sánchez Albornoz, Claudio: La Repoblación del Reino Astur-Leonés.
 Amunátegui Solar, Domingo: Virreinato del Río de la Plata.
 Baéz, Cecilio: La Sociología.
 Blanco Azevedo, Pablo: El Doctor Nicolás Herrera en la Independencia Argentina.

- Calmon, Pedro: Una nova Historia nacional.
- Cardozo, Efraim: La Audiencia de Charcas y la Facultad de Gobierno.
- Dávila, Vicente: La Argentina.
- Falcao Espalter, Mario: Un Virrey desconocido del Río de la Plata. Semblanza del Conde de Revillagigedo.
- Gallinal, Gustavo: Una Elección de Cabildantes en las postrimerías del Régimen Español.
- García Samudio, Nicolás: La Ciudad de Popayán.
- Puig Casauranc, J. M.: Algo sobre la Literatura de Propaganda de Morelos.
- Rowe, L. C.: Algunos Aspectos fundamentales de la Democracia.
- Urteaga, Horacio H.: La Organización judicial de la Colonia.
- Alvarez, Juan: Un Problema histórico argentino de nuestros Tiempos.
- Aznar, Luis: Legislación sobre Indios en la América Hispano-colonial. Cuestiones de Criterio. Periodos legislativos.
- Barba, Enrique M.: Algunos Aspectos de Política internacional durante el Gobierno de Cevallos.
- Belgrano, Mario: Don Simón Tadeo Ortiz y Ayala, Comisionado de Méjico en Buenos Aires (1818-1819).
- Busaniche, José Luis: Nuevas Comprobaciones sobre la Misión Cullen (1838).
- Caillet-Bois, Ricardo R.: La Misión Alvarez Thomas a Chile.
- Carbia, Rómulo de: Los Clérigos Agüero en la Historia Argentina. Un Trastrueque bibliográfico aclarado.
- Correa Luna, Carlos: Un Estudioso de la primera Generación revolucionaria, el Doctor Don Manuel Antonio Castro, Fundador de la Academia de Jurisprudencia.
- Gandía, Enrique de: Gregorio de Pesquera. Un Proyecto ignorado de Gobernación en la Costa de Brasil (1536).

Parte Segunda

- Heras, Carlos: Notas sobre los Porteños y la libre Navegación después de Caseros.
- Marfany, Roberto H.: El Virrey Don Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros. Su Nombramiento e Instrucciones.
- Márques Miranda, Fernando: Documentos para una Historia de la Arquitectura colonial. Cuatro Intentos de Reconstrucción edilicia.
- Molinari, Diego Luis: La Batalla de un Minuto y la Definición de un Siglo. De la Batalla de Cepeda (1° de Febrero de 1820) al Tratado del Pilar (23 de Febrero de 1820).
- Noel, Martín: Relación histórica de la Colonia en el Río de la Plata.
- Orgaz, Raúl A.: La Actualidad de Gumpłowicz.
- Oría, José A.: Alberdi "Figarillo". Contribución al Estudio de la Influencia de Larra en el Río de la Plata.
- Ravignani, Emilio: Comienzo de las Gestiones, ante el Gobierno cordobés, de la Comisión mediodora de Buenos Aires (Enero de 1830).
- Romero, José Luis: Imagen y Realidad del Legislador antiguo.
- Salvadores, Antonino: Doctor Juan Baltasar Maziel. Su Procesamiento y Destierro a Montevideo.
- Torre Revello, José: Puertos habilitados en España en el Siglo XVI, para comerciar con las Indias Occidentales.
- Villegas Basavilbaso, Benjamín: Los Premios militares de Juncal.

La Literatura Argentina (Buenos Aires)

February, 1936 (No. 86):

Garretón, Adolfo: Antonio A. Zinny (*Estudio histórico-bibliográfico*).

Ley y Reglamentos de la Comisión nacional de Cultura para el Fomento de la Producción intelectual.

March, 1936 (No. 87):

Monseñor Pablo Cabrera.

April, 1936 (No. 88):

Roberto B. Cunninghame Graham.

May, 1936 (No. 89):

Carlos Guido y Spano.

June, 1936 (No. 90):

Guillermo Enrique Hudson.

July, 1936 (No. 91):

La Vida y la Obra de Don Lorenzo José Rosso [Founder of this Review. Whole issue devoted to him.]

September, 1936 (No. 93):

Agromayor, Manuel: Belisario Roldán.

October, 1936 (No. 94):

Alejandro Korn.

Revista Bimestre Cubana (Havana)

March-April, 1936:

Castejón, Federico: Cubí y Soler, Fundador de la *Revista Bimestre Cubana* y su Criminología.

García Agüero, Salvador: Secuencias Martinianas.

Ortiz, Fernando: Mas acerca de la Poesía mulata. Escorzos para su Estudio.

Camacho, Pánfilo: José Antonio Saco. Estudio Biográfico (concluded).

Figueroa, Agustín de: Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda.

Guerra, Armando: La Mujer vueltabajera en la Poesía Cubana.

Conchoso, Aurelio F.: España y América.

Colmache, G.: Cómo Cuba pudo haber pertenecido a Francia.

Brockaway, Charles A.: La Masonería en Cuba.

Hoyos, Candido: Sobre Talleres de Niños en Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad de la Havana.

May-June, 1936:

Uzal, Guillermo: Ensayo sobre un Poeta atormentado. Análisis crítico-patológico de las "Rimas".

Bisbe, Muriel: El Sentido del Deber en la Obra de José Martí.

Villar Buceta, Gustavo: El Futuro de la Pedagogía profesional.

Lazo, Raimundo: La Preparación del Profesorado Secundario y la Provisión de Cátedra de Segunda Enseñanza.

González del Valle, Francisco: Domingo Figarola Caneda.

Lancis y Sánchez, Antonio: El Sufragio familiar.

Zapata, Felipe: La Fundación de la Industria Azucarera en Cuba.

Roig de Leuchsenring, Emilio: Notas para un Programa de buen Gobierno municipal Habanero.

Ortiz, Fernando: Mas acerca de la Poesía mulata. Escorzos para su Estudio (concluded).

May-June, 1937:

García Agüero, Salvador: Lorenzo Menéndez (o Meléndez). *El Negro en la Educación Cubana*.

Marinello, Juan: 25 Años de Poesía Cubana. *Derrotero Provisional* (concluido).

Roig de Leuchsenring, Emilio: *El Tratado permanente de 1903 y su arbitraria Modificación—por Norteamérica en 1934*.

Belloni, Julio Andrea: *El Proyecto de Código Martínez ante la Crítica Italiana*.

Suárez Cano, Jorge: *Ataque al Campamento Español de "San José" en 1869*.

Mesa Rodríguez, Manuel I.: Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros "El Lugareño".

J. M., J.: Ignacio Agramonte, Esposo enamorado.

El Centenario del Poeta José María Heredia.

Peraza y Sarausa, Fermín: *Bibliografía de Enrique José Varona*.

July-October, 1937:

García Tuduri de Coya, Mercedes: *Influencia del Medio en el Carácter Cubano*.

Portell Vilá, Herminio: *La Economía regional de los Estados Unidos: Su Influencia en la Grandeza y la posible Decadencia del País*.

García de Caturla, Othón: *Visión de Francisco Javier Balmaseda*.

Pomfret, John E.: *La Geografía humana y la Cultura*.

Muecke Bertel, Carlos: *Diario de Operaciones. Con el Cuartel general de Matanzas desde el 22 de Junio al 23 de Julio de 1896*.

Peraza y Sarausa, Fermín: *Bibliografía de Enrique José Varona*.

Revista de Educación (Havana)

September-December, 1937:

Sirgo, Fernando: *La III Conferencia Interamericana de Educación*.

Añorga, Joaquín: *La Orientación y Preparación de los Adolescentes; La Enseñanza Cívica y la Cruz Roja de la Juventud; El Festival denominado la Semana del Niño; Importancia de una buena Iluminación desde el Punto de Vista de la Higiene Escolar*.

Cruz Planas, Matilde R.: *El Método de Proyectos*.

Fernández de Beltrán, Esther: *El Maestro en Relación con las nuevas Ideas educacionales*.

García de Rodríguez, Aurora: *Sugerencias para un Plan permanente de desalfabetización de Adultos en Centros urbanos y rurales; El Ritmo de la Iniciación del Aprendizaje de la Escritura*.

Basuto, Carmen G.: *Mensaje de los Niños Mexicanos a los Niños Cubanos*.

Revista de la Universidad Católica del Perú (Lima)

1937:

Irving, Leonard A.: *Algunos Comentarios sobre el Teatro de Peralta Barnuevo*.

Revista do Instituto, etc. (Pernambuco)

Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 155-158 (1933-1935) of *Revista do Instituto Arqueológico Histórico e Geográfico Pernambucano*, which is published as a general rule once a year, is a substantial volume of 412 pages. Among other matters it contains items as follows:

Lins do Rêgo, Auberto: Calabar.

Moura, Artur: Discurso na Assembléa Estadual sôbre o quarto Centenário de Igarassú.

Carmo Barata, Cônego: O Alcoolismo na História de Pernambuco antigo.

Bandeira de Melo, Pêdro: As Fontes termo-minerais de Carapotós.

Beltrão, Gabriel: Discurso na Igreja de N. S. do Monte de Olinda.

Teixeira Leite, Edgar: O Problema do Cangaço no Nordeste.

Dé Carli, Gileno: Preços de Açúcar.

Torres, Heloisa Alberto: Ceramica de Marajo.

Menêzes, Hildebrando de: Os Praiás de Tacaratú.

Melo, José Maria: C. de A. e: Discurso na Inauguração do Museu de Olinda.

Oliveira, Luis Estêvão de: Resumo do Discurso na Inauguração de Monumento de Olinda.

Coelho Pinto, Mário: Discurso ao Instituto Arqueológico sobre o 4º. Centenário da Colonização.

Melo, Mário: Primeira Feitoria de Pernambuco.

——— O Forte dos Marcos.

——— Os Xucurús de Ararobá.

——— Os Adornos indígenas.

——— Origem brasileira da Família Drumond.

——— O primeiro Médico brasileiro.

Ribeiro, M.: Origem e povoação do Arraial de N. S. da Conceição do Pajeú das Flores.

Sete, Mário: O Cais da Linguêta.

Figuerêdo, Naasson: O Paço da Santa Cruz do Jiquá.

Pereira da Costa: Anais Pernambucanos.

Lima e Silva, Rui de: Geologia do Estado de Pernambuco.

Peres, Sousa: Discurso na Gabinete Português de Leitura.

Branquinho, Teixeira: Quarto Centenário da Colonização de Pernambuco.

Valente, Valdemar: O Aniversario do Descobrimento do Brasil.

Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 159-162 (1936), of 763 pages, is entirely devoted to a valuable "Vocabulario Pernambucano." In 1916, the *Revista* began to publish a compilation by F. A. Pereira da Costa under the title "Apontamentos para um Vocabulario Pernambucano." The death of the compiler put a stop to the publication after the letter "B" was completed, since the latter and not the Instituto was in possession of the originals. Finally, the originals came into the possession of the Instituto through the generosity of the heirs of the compiler and have been edited by the editorial staff of the *Revista*. This is a work of value and should resound not only to the glory of the compiler but of the Instituto as well.

Revista Javeriana (Peru)

Vol. V, No. 25 (June, 1936):

Restrepo, Daniel, S. J.: El Arzobispo Mártir.

González, José Francisco, S. J.: Boletín de Historia crónica de Bolivia.

Vol. VI, No. 26 (July, 1936):

Blanco, Tomás Andrés: Crónica de Venezuela.

Castellain, L., S. J.: Crónica de la Argentina.

Vol. VI, No. 27 (August, 1936):

Crónica del Uruguay.

La Obra civilizadora de la Iglesia en Colombia.

Nuevo Descubrimiento de América.

Vol. VI, No. 28 (September, 1936):

Fernández Pradel, Jorge: Crónica de Chile.

Vol. VII, No. 32 (March, 1937):

Ospina, Eduardo: Las Bocas de Ceniza.

Vol. VII, No. 33 (April, 1937):

Pattee, Richard: Las Américas Cáticas.

Vol. VIII, No. 36 (July, 1937):

Urrutia, Uldarico: La Reforma del Concordato.

Vol. VIII, No. 37 (August, 1937):

Restrepo, Félix, S. J.: España Mártir (occupies the whole number).

Vol. VIII, No. 38 (September, 1937):

Sánchez, Alvaro: Una Causa célebre.

Vol. VIII, No. 39 (October, 1937):

Llanos, J. M. de: La Guerra en la Historia de la Iglesia.

Lara, Carlos: El nuevo Estado corporativo Portugués.

Vol. VIII, No. 40 (November, 1937):

Bravo, Carlos: La Condición jurídica del Colegio de San Bartolomé.

Lara, Carlos: El nuevo Estado corporativo Portugués (concluded).

Universidad—Mensual de Cultura Popular (Mexico)

October, 1937:

La Universidad Nacional y la Fiesta de la Raza.

Altamira, Rafael: Causas "fatales" en la Historia.

Alba, Pedro de: La Oración de la Tierra.

Velázquez Chávez, Agustín: El Sentido Cultural de la Obra de Diego Rivera.

Maillefert, Alfredo: Ramón López Velarde: El Aroma del Estreno.

Valle, Rafael Heliodoro (Entrevista de): Diálogo con Julio C. Tello.

Mejía Fernández, Miguel: La Reforma agraria en México.

Payno, Manuel, Jr.: Higiene personal del Obrero.

Izquierdo, Lt. Col. José Joaquín: Urge que nuestras Universidades realicen su doble Reforma científica y social.

Mariscal, Federico E.: El Profesor universitario.

Marichalar, Antonio: Miguel de Unamuno, de Cuerpo y de Alma, presente.

November, 1937:

Moreno Sánchez, Manuel: La Revolución Mexicana y el Problema universitario.

Espinosa Bravo, Clodoaldo Alberto: Ante el Cincuentenario de Domingo Faustino Sarmiento.

Garrido, Luis: La Idea revolucionaria.

Valle, Rafael Heliodoro (Entrevista de): Diálogo con González Obregón.

Proyecto de la Colonia universitaria.

Mejía Fernández, Miguel: La Reforma agraria en México (concluded).

Silva, José: Consideraciones sobre la Organización internacional del Trabajo.

Alvarado, José: El Fracaso del Cine Mexicano.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING HISPANIC AMERICA

The items here listed have been taken from the *Monthly Catalogue, United States Public Documents* (with prices) for October, November, and December, 1936.

ARGENTINA

1. *Buenos Aires, Argentina*. Port of Buenos Aires, Argentina, from Argentine surveys of 1920, with additional soundings south of South Channel from British survey in 1856; chart 2450. Scale naut. m. = 2 in., natural scale 1:36,584. Washington, Hydrographic Office, published Nov. 1907, 11th edition, Oct. 1936. 23.9 × 27.8 in. 30c. N 6.18:2450
2. *Electricity*. World power manual and electrical exporters' handbook: No. 38, Argentina, supplement 2, from report by Joe D. Walstrom; issued by Electrical Division. Dec. 7, 1936. 5 p. 4° [Processed. This publication supplements no. 26, also entitled Argentina.] C 18.164:38
3. *Manufactures*. Progreso de la manufactura en la República Argentina; [por Alexander V. Dye en colaboración con George Wythe]. [1936.] 16 p. il. (Series de finanzas, industria y comercio no. 88.) [Del Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, octubre 1936.] Paper, 5c; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.14:s 88

CHILE

4. *Children*. El primer club de niños de Chile; [por Ana L. de Vásquez]. [1936.] ii + 6 p. (Serie de salubridad pública y previsión social no. 85.) [Reproducido del Boletín de la protección de menores, enero 1935. Del Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, octubre 1936.] Paper, 5c; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.15:s 85
5. ——— Same, Portuguese, with title, O primeiro club de menores no Chile; [por Ana L. Vasquez]. [1936.] ii + 6 p. il. (Serie de saúde publica e previsão social no. 58.) [Do Boletim da União Panamericana, outubro 1936.] Paper, 5c; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.15:p 58
6. *Chile*. Plans on coast of Chile, west coast, from British and Chilean surveys to 1925; chart 5701. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Oct. 1936. 19.1 × 34.1 in. 30c. N 6.18:5701
Ballenas, Puerto, and Caletas Chica (Acero) and Ideal, Paso Sud-Oeste, Archipelago Guayaneco.
Barroso, Puerto, Peninsula Tres Montes.
Choros, Puerto, Isla Knorr (Isla Riquelme), Canal Fallos.
Grande, Puerto, Isla Campana, Canal Fallos.
San Andres, Bahia, Peninsula de Taitao.
Vallenar, Rada, Bahia Darwin, Archipelago Chonos.
7. *Federico Santa María Technical University*. A universidade Technica Federico Santa María, seu plano de ensino; [por Augustín Edwards McClure]. [1936.] ii + 14 p. il. (Serie de educação no. 60.) [Do Boletim da União

Panamericana, agosto 1936.] Paper, 5c.; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.13:p.60

8. *Mejillones del Norte* and Buena covers, Chile, from Chilean survey in 1884; chart 1156. Scale naut. m.=3 in., natural scale 1:24,320. Washington, Hydrographic Office, published June, 1889. 11th edition, Oct. 1936. 16.5 × 13.3 in. 20c. N 6.18:1156

COLOMBIA

9. *Colombia* [foreign trade of Colombia for 1935] latest reports from Colombian official sources. 1936. 8 p. (Foreign trade series no. 153.) Paper, 5c. L. C. card 23-6434 PA 1.19:153
10. *Puerto Colombia*, north coast of Colombia, from survey by U. S. S. Nokomis in 1935, in collaboration with Comisión Hidrográfica de Colombia; chart 925. Scale naut. m.=3.6 in., natural scale 1:20,000. Washington, Hydrographic Office, published June 1885, 32d edition, Oct. 1936. 26.2 × 38.4 in. 50c. N 6.18:925

COSTA RICA

11. *Children*. La protección a la infancia en Costa Rica; [por Luis Felipe González]. [1936.] ii + 18 p. il. (Serie de salubridad pública y previsión social no. 84.) [Del Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, junio y julio 1936.] Paper, 5c.; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.15:s 84

CUBA

12. *Cuba*. South coast of Cuba, W. I., Cape Cruz to Santa Cruz del Sur, including Gulf of Guacanayabo, from United States Government surveys between 1902 and 1916; chart 2613. Natural scale 1:146,358 at lat. 20°20'. Washington, Hydrographic Office, published Dec. 1915, 14th edition, Sept. 1936. 44.6 × 32.1 in. 50c. N 6.18:2613
13. *Sugar*. Adjustment in allotments of quotas for foreign countries other than Cuba for calendar year 1936. Dec. 5, 1936. 1 p. (General sugar quota regulations, series 3, revision 2, supplement 2.) [Also designated as G. S. Q. R., series 3, no. 5. Supplements General sugar quota regulations, series 3, revision 2.] A 55.6:Su 3/2/ser. 3/no. 5

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

14. *Dominican Republic* [foreign trade of Dominican Republic for 1935] latest reports from Dominican official sources. 1936. [1] + 11 + [1] p. (Foreign trade series no. 150.) Paper, 5c. L. C. card 13-7275 PA 1.19:150
15. *San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic*, south coast, Hispaniola, W. I., from survey by U. S. S. Des Moines in 1905; chart 2253. Scale 2,000 yds. = 10.2 in., natural scale 1:7,200. Washington, Hydrographic Office, published Apr. 1909, 9th edition, Oct. 1936. 28.9 × 24.5 in. 30c. N 6.18:2253

HAITI

16. *Haiti* [foreign trade of Haiti for 1935] latest reports from Haitian official sources. 1936. [1] + 11 + [1] p. (Foreign trade series no. 152.) Paper, 5c. L. C. card 22-26788 PA 1.19:152

HONDURAS

17. *Tenampua, Honduras*. Ruins of Tenampua, Honduras; by Dorothy Hughes Popenoe. 1936. [1] + 559 — 572 p. il. 5 p. of pl. (Publication 3375.)
[From Report, 1935.] SI 1.1/a:T 251

MEXICO

18. *Quarantine*. All fruits from Mexico brought under [Notice of] quarantine 56 by revocation of [Notice of] quarantine 5, effective Dec. 1, 1936. 1936. 1 p. (Entomology and Plant Quarantine Bureau.) A 56.13:5.

NICARAGUA

19. *Nicaragua* [foreign trade of Nicaragua for 1935] latest reports from Nicaragua official sources. 1936. [1] + 11 + [1] p. (Foreign trade series no. 154.) Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 20—21429 PA 1.19:154

PANAMA

20. *Panama Canal record*. Panama Canal record, Aug. 15, 1935-July 15, 1936; v. 29, [title page] with index. The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z., 1936. [2] + 1 p.
L. C. card 7-35328 W 79.5:28/t. p. & ind.
21. *Panama Canal record*, v. 30, no. 4; Nov. 15, 1936. Balboa Heights, C. Z. [1936]. p. 53-68. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 7-35328 W 79.5:30/4
22. *Panama Canal record*, v. 30, no. 5; Dec. 15, 1936; Balboa Heights, C. Z. [1936]. p. 69-84. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 7-35328 W 79.5:30/5
23. *Tide, moon, and sunrise tables*, Balboa (Panama), Cristobal (Colon), [calendar year] 1937. Panama Canal Press, Mount Hope. C. Z., 1936. 31 p. 24°. [For official use only. From Tide tables, 1937, issued by Coast and Geodetic Survey.] W 79.2:T 43/14

PUERTO RICO

24. *Caribbean National Forest* of Puerto Rico. 1936. [2] + 29 p. il. map.
L. C. card Agr 36-625 A 13.13:C 19
25. *Sugar*. Basis for allotment of 1937 Puerto Rico sugar quota, order made by Secretary of Agriculture under Public resolution 109 and agricultural adjustment act. Nov. 24, 1936. 2 p. (Puerto Rico sugar order 5.) A 55.18:5

PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION

NOTE.—The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was established as an agency within the Department of the Interior under the provisions of Executive order 7057 of May 28, 1935, to initiate, formulate, administer and supervise a program of approved projects for providing relief and work relief and for increasing employment within Puerto Rico.

26. *Population*. Census of Puerto Rico, 1935: Population, number and distribution of inhabitants. 1936. ii + 10 p. il. 4° (Bulletin 1.) [Spanish and English. Issued by Census Office, San Juan, P. R.] Paper, 10c.
L. C. card 36-26936 I 36.3:1

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS DIVISION

NOTE.—The Division of Territories and Island Possessions was established in the Department of the Interior by Executive order of May 29, 1934, effective July 28, 1934, and the jurisdiction of the War Department over Puerto Rico was transferred to the newly established division at that time. The dates covered by the publication given below follow the date of the transfer but, for convenience and in order to keep the sessions of the 13th Legislature of Puerto Rico together, the old classification W75.12: is retained for this publication.

27. *Acts.* Acts and resolutions of 3d special session of 13th Legislature of Puerto Rico, 1936, being certified transcripts of originals of all such acts and resolutions, June 8-21, 1936. San Juan, P. R., Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, 1936. xix + 212 p. [English and Spanish.] Paper, 75c. W75.12:13/sp.3
28. ——— Acts and resolutions of 4th regular session of 13th Legislature of Puerto Rico [Feb. 10-Apr. 15, 1936], being certified transcripts of originals of all such acts and resolutions and also copies of organic act entitled Act to provide civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes, enacted by Congress of United States and approved Mar. 2, 1917, and of other laws applicable to Puerto Rico, enacted by United States Congress. San Juan, P. R., Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, 1936. lxxvii + 1414 p. [English and Spanish. Back title is: Laws of Puerto Rico, 1936.] Sheep, \$4.50; paper, \$3.25. L. C. card 5-9688 W75.12:13/4

CARIBBEAN AREA

29. *Bananas.* Cultivo del banano en la Zona del Caribe; [por Wilson Popenoe]. [1936.] ii + 34 p. il. (Serie de agricultura nos. 113 y 114.) [Del Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, junio y julio 1936.] Paper, 10c. (2 numbers combined); subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.12:s 113, 114

WEST INDIES

30. *Grasses.* Manual of grasses of West Indies; by A. S. Hitchcock. [Nov.] 1936. [1] + 439 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Miscellaneous publication 243.) Cloth, \$1.25. L. C. card Agr 36-768 A 1.38:243

CENTRAL AMERICA

31. *Pilot charts.* Pilot chart of Central American waters, Nov. 1936; chart 3500. Scale 1° long. = 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Oct. 15, 1936. 23.3 × 35.1 in. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] 10c. N 6.24:936/11
- NOTE.—Contains on reverse: Northers of Mexican and Central American waters; by Willis Edwin Hurd.
32. ——— Pilot chart of Central American waters, Dec. 1936; chart 3500. Scale 1° long. = 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Nov. 12, 1936. 23.3 × 35.1 in. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] 10c. N 6.24:936/12
33. ——— Pilot chart of Central American waters, Jan., 1937; chart 3500. Scale 1° long. = 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Dec. 15, 1936. 23.3 × 35.1 in. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] 10c. N 6.24:937/1

NORTH AMERICA

34. *Foraminifera*. New Tertiary Foraminifera of genera Operculina and Operculinoides from North America and West Indies [with list of literature cited]; by Thomas Wayland Vaughan and W. Storrs Cole. 1936. p. 487-496, 4 p. of pl. ((Proceedings, v. 83; no. 2996.) SI 3.6:2996

HISPANIC AMERICA

35. *Finances*. Latin American financial notes, no. 205 and 206, Oct. 14 and 29, 1936; prepared semi-monthly by Finance Division. [1936.] Each 18 leaves, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$2.00.
C 18.107:205, 206
36. — Latin American financial notes, no. 207 and 208, Nov. 14 and 29, 1936; prepared semi-monthly by Finance Division. [1936.] 21 leaves and 19 leaves, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$2.00.
C 18.107:207, 208
37. *Food*. Tropical products, v. 13, no. 7-9, Oct. 2-30, 1936; prepared fortnightly by Foodstuffs Division. [1936.] Various paging, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$3.00. C 18.72/7:13/7-9
38. — Same: Tropical products, v. 13, no. 10 and 11, Nov. 13 and 27, 1936; prepared fortnightly by Foodstuffs Division. [1936.] 14 leaves and 8 leaves 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$3.00 (incorrectly given in publications as \$2.00). C 18.72/7:13/10, 11
39. *Gold*. A produção de ouro na America Latina; [por Gerald Smith]. [1936.] ii + 10 p. il. (Series de finanças, industria e commercio no. 55.) [Do Boletim da União Panamericana, outubro 1936.] Paper, 5c.; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.14:p 55

UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH HISPANIC AMERICA

40. *Addresses*. Our foreign relations and our foreign policy, address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before Good Neighbor League, New York City, Sept. 15, 1936. 1936. [2] + 12 p. narrow 8°. ([Publication 925.]) [Originally issued as mimeographed press release for publication Sept. 15, 1936.] Paper, 5c|
L. C. card 36-2689 S 1.2:F 76 r/2
41. — Trade recovery through reciprocal trade agreements, address by Sumner Welles, assistant Secretary of State, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, 1936. 1936. [2] + 13 p. narrow 8°. (Commercial policy series 29; [Publication 942.]) [Originally issued as mimeographed press release for publication Oct. 16, 1936.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 36-26928 S 1.37:29
42. — Our foreign policy and peace, address by Sumner Welles, assistant Secretary of State, before Foreign Policy Association, New York City, Oct. 19, 1936. 1936. [2] + 13 p. narrow 8° ([Publication 946.]) [Originally issued as mimeographed press release for publication Oct. 20, 1936.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 36-26896 S 1.2:F 76 p/2

43. *Naval mission*, agreement between United States and Brazil; signed May 27, 1936, effective June 25, 1936. 1936. [2] + 11 p. (Executive agreement series 94; [Publication 926].) [English and Portuguese.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 36-26820 S 9.8:94
44. *Reciprocal trade*, agreement between United States and Nicaragua; signed Managua, Mar. 11, 1936, effective Oct. 1, 1936. 1936. [2] + 24 p. (Executive agreement series 95; [Publication 936].) [English and Spanish.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 36-26857 S 9.8:95

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED

45. *Birds*. Migration of North American birds [with bibliography]; by Frederick C. Lincoln. Oct. 1935 [reprint 1936]. cover title, 72 p. il. (Agriculture Dept. Circular 363.) [Supersedes Department bulletin 185, Bird migration, by Wells W. Cooke, published in 1915.] Paper, 10c.
L. C. card Agr 36-14 A 1.4/2:363/1-2
46. *Bulletin (English edition)*. Bulletin of Pan American Union, Oct. 1936; [v. 70, no. 10]. [1936.] iv + 757-831 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 8-30967 PA 1.6:e 70/10
47. ——— (*Portuguese edition*). Boletim da União Panamericana, outubro 1936: [v. 38, no. 10]. [1936.] iv + 617-676 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 11-27014 PA 1.6:p 38/10
48. ——— (*Spanish edition*). Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, octubre 1936; [v. 70, no. 10]. [1936.] iv + 713-788 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 12-12555 PA 1.6:s 70/10
49. *Bulletin (English edition)*. Bulletin of Pan American Union, Nov. 1936; [v. 70, no. 11]. [1936.] iv + 833-908 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 8-30967 PA 1.6:e 70/11
50. ——— (*Portuguese edition*). Boletim da União Panamericana, novembro 1936; [v. 38, no. 11]. [1936.] iv + 677-736 p. il. [Monthly. The volume number of this issue is incorrectly given on p. 677 as 70 instead of 38 but is correctly given on back title.]
L. C. card 11-27014 PA 1.6:p 38/11
51. ——— (*Spanish edition*). Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, noviembre 1936; [v. 70, no. 11]. [1936.] iv + 789-872 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 12-12555 PA 1.6:s 70/11
52. *Bulletin (English edition)*. Bulletin of Pan American Union, Dec. 1936; [v. 70, no. 12]. [1936.] iv + 909-984 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 8-30967 PA 1.6:e 70/12
53. ——— (*Portuguese edition*). Boletim da União Panamericana, dezembro 1936; [v. 38, no. 12]. [1936.] iv + 737-796 p. il. [Monthly. The volume number of this issue is incorrectly given on p. 737 as 70 instead of 38 but is correctly given on back title.]
L. C. card 11-27014 PA 1.6:p 38/12
54. ——— (*Spanish edition*). Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, diciembre 1936; [v. 70, no. 12]. [1936.] iv + 873-948 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 12-12555 PA 1.6:s 70/12

55. *Florida Indians*. 17th century letter of Gabriel Diaz Vara Calderón, Bishop of Cuba, describing Indians and Indian missions of Florida, transcribed and translated by Lucy L. Wenhold; introduction by John R. Swanton. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, Nov. 20, 1936. [2] + 14 p. 12 p. of facsim. (Publication 3398; Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 95, no. 16.) Paper, 20c.
L. C. card 36-26953 SI 1.7:95/16
56. *Man*. Antiquity of man in America in light of archeology; by N. C. Nelson. 1936. [1] + 471-506 p. (Publication 3372). [From Report, 1935.] SI 1.1/a:M 311/13
57. ——— Coming of man from Asia in light of recent discoveries [with list of author's contributions to subject]; by Aleš Hrdlička. 1936. [1] + 463-470 p. map. (Publication 3371). [From Report, 1935.] SI 1.1/a:M 311/12
58. *Southwest (U. S.)*. Survey of southwestern archeology [with list of literature cited]; by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. 1936. [1] + 507-533 p. il. 9 p. of pl. (Publication 3373.) [From Report, 1935.] SI 1.1/a:Ar 22/6
59. *Sunflowers*. Cultivo del girasol; [por Abelardo Blanco Casas]. [1936.] ii + 10 p. il. (Serie de agricultura no. 115.) ([Del Boletín Panamericana, agosto 1936.] Paper, 5c; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.12:s 115

Items taken from the April, May, and June, 1937 *Monthly Catalogue, United States Public Documents* (with prices), are as follows:

ARGENTINA

1. *Argentina*. East coast of Argentina, Golfo Nuevo to Puerto San Julian, from Argentine Government charts to 1934, with additions from other sources to 1935; chart 5283. Natural scale 1:677,743 at lat. 46°. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Apr. 1937. 48.2 × 30.3 in. 70c. N 6.18:5283
2. *Argentina*, tabular guide to economic conditions [1921-36]. [1937.] 1 p. oblong 8° [From *Commerce reports*, May 15, 1937.] C 18.5/1a:Ar 37

BOLIVIA

3. *Banks and banking*. Síntesis de la evolución del sistema bancario de Bolivia; [por Baltasar Rodó E.] [1937.] ii + 10 p. (Series de finanzas, industria y comercio no. 90.) [Del Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, enero 1937.] Paper, 5c; subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.14:s 90

CHILE

4. *Electricity*. No. 50, Chile, based on reports by Mervin L. Bohan, Harold M. Randall, and other sources; issued by Electrical Division. Apr. 24, 1937. 17 p. 4° [Processed.] C 18.164:50
 5. *Magallanes, Estrecho de*. Harbors and anchorages in Magellan Strait, Chile; chart 264. Washington, Hydrographic Office, published Apr. 1884, 17th edition, Apr. 1937. 24.8 × 35.8 in. 40c. N 6.18:264
- Angosto, Puerto, Long Reach (Canal Largo), from British survey in 1868.
Borja, Bahía, Crooked Reach (Paso Tortuoso), from British survey in 1868.
Carreras, Bahía, Famine Reach (Paso del Hambre), from British survey in 1884.
Mussel, Bahía, Isla Carlos III, English Reach (Paso Ingles), from British survey in 1880.

Notch, Caleta, Long Reach (Canal Largo), from British survey in 1883.
 Playa Parda, Caleta, Long Reach (Canal Largo), from British survey in 1868.
 Snug, Bahia, Froward Reach (Paso Froward), from British survey in 1884.
 Swallow, Bahia and Bahia Condensa, Long Reach (Canal Largo), from British surveys in 1868 and 1880.
 Tilly, Bahia, Isla Carlos III, English Reach (Paso Ingles), from British survey in 1868.

6. *Penas, Gulf of*. Plans in Gulf of Penas (Golfo de Penas), Chile; chart 5702. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Apr. 137. 29.9 × 21.6 in. 30c.

N 6.18:5702

San Quintin, Bahia, from Chilean Government plan of 1930.
 Slight, Approaches to Puerto, including port of Holloway and Hoppner sounds, from Chilean Government plan of 1933.

COLOMBIA

7. *Magdalena River*. Approaches to Río Magdalena, north coast of Colombia, from survey by U. S. S. Nokomis in 1935, in collaboration with Comisión Hidrográfica de Colombia; chart 5691a. Scale naut. m. = 0.9 in., natural scale 1:80,000 at lat. 11°05'. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Dec., 1936, corrected through Notice to mariners 11, Mar. 17 [1937]. 18.1 × 23.3 in. [Preliminary chart.] 20c. N 6.18:5691a
8. *Magdalena River*. Approaches to Río Magdalena, north coast of Colombia, from survey by U. S. S. Nokomis in 1935, in collaboration with Comisión Hidrográfica de Colombia; chart 5691a. Scale naut. m. = 0.9 in., natural scale, 1:80,000 at lat. 11°05'. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Dec., 1936, corrected through Notice to mariners 16, Apr. 21 [1937]. 18.1 × 23.3 in. [Preliminary chart.] 20c. N 6.18:5691a

MEXICO

9. *Sea urchins*. Mexican fossil Echini; by Robert Tracy Jackson. 1937. p. 227-237, 4 p. of pl. (Proceedings, v. 84; no. 3015.) SI 3.6:3015

PANAMA AND THE CANAL ZONE

10. *Panama Canal*. Disposition of papers in records of Panama Canal, report; submitted by Mr. Colden. June 10, 1937. 2 p. (H. rp. 992, 75th Cong. 1st sess.) Paper, 5c.
11. *Panama Canal*. Panama Canal tolls, hearing, 75th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 5417, to provide for measurement of vessels using Panama Canal [for collection of tolls], May 4, 1937. 1937. iii + 104 p. Paper, 10c. Y 4.M 53:P 19/3
12. ——— Panama Canal tolls, report to accompany H. R. 5417 [to provide for measurement of vessels using Panama Canal, for collection of tolls] submitted by Mr. Bland. May 11, 1937. 14 p. (H. rp. 783, 75th Cong. 1st sess.) Paper, 5c. L. C. card 37-36522.
13. *Panama Canal record*, v. 30, no. 9; Apr. 15, 1937. Balboa Heights, C. Z. [1937]. p. 133-152. [Monthly.] W 79.5:30/9
 L. C. card 7-35328
14. *Panama Canal record*, v. 30, no. 10; May 15, 1937. Balboa Heights, C. Z. [1937]. p. 153-172. [Monthly.] W 79.5:30/10
 L. C. card 7-35328

15. *Panama Canal record*, v. 30, no. 11; June 15, 1937. Balboa Heights, C. Z. [1937.] p. 173-192. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 7-35328 W 79.5:30/11
16. *Panama Canal*. Retirement annuities for former employees of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co., report to accompany S. 81; submitted by Mr. White. Apr. 27, 1937. .3 p. (S. rp. 412, 75th Cong. 1st sess.) Paper, 5c.

PARAGUAY

17. *Paraguay* [foreign trade of Paraguay for 1935 and 1936] latest reports from Paraguayan official sources. 1937. [1] + 8 + [1] p. (Foreign trade series no. 159.) Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 20-15503 PA 1.19:159

PUERTO RICO

18. Beetles. Synopsis of Puerto Rican beetles of genus *Mordellistena*, with descriptions of new species [with list of literature cited]; by Eugene Ray. 1937. p. 389-399, il. (Proceedings, v. 84; no. 3020.) SI 3.6:3020
19. *Insular possessions*: Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Samoa, Virgin Islands, list of publications for sale by superintendent of documents. May 1937. [2] + 14 p. (Price list 32, 25th edition.)
L. C. card 26-26353 GP 3.9:32/25
20. *Puerto Rico*. Report upon improvement of rivers and harbors in Puerto Rico district; D. McCoach, Jr., in charge. 1937. [1] + 1610-27 + 1127-34 p. [The imprint date on the cover is given as 1936. Extract XX from annual report of chief of engineers, 1936.] W 7.1/1a:P 962/5
21. *San Juan National Monument*. Establishing San Juan National Monument, Puerto Rico, report to accompany H. R. 7487; submitted by Mr. DeRouen. June 28, 1937. 2 p. (H. rp. 1117, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.) Paper, 5c.
22. *San Juan, P. R.* Authorizing Secretary of War to transfer to people of Puerto Rico certain real estate pertaining to post of San Juan, San Juan, Puerto Rico, report to accompany S. 1973; submitted by Mr. Sheppard. Apr. 9, 1937. 2 p. (S. rp. 311, 75th Cong. 1st sess.) Paper, 5c.
23. ——— Authorizing Secretary of War to transfer to people of Puerto Rico certain real estate pertaining to post of San Juan, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and for other purposes, report to accompany S. 1973; submitted by Mr. Faddis. May 11, 1937. 2 p. (H. rp. 789, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.) Paper, 5c.
24. *Sugar*. Allotment of quota for Puerto Rico, order made by Secretary of Agriculture under Public resolution 109 and agricultural adjustment act. Mar. 22, 1937. 3 p. (Puerto Rico sugar order 6.) A 55.18:6

URUGUAY

25. *Electricity*. No. 51, Uruguay, based on report by Augustin W. Ferrin and other sources; issued by Electrical Division. Apr. 30, 1937. 10 p. 4° [Processed.] C 18.164:51
26. *Uruguay* [foreign trade of Uruguay for 1934 and 1935] latest reports from Uruguayan official sources. 1937. [1] + 10 p. (Foreign trade series no. 158.) Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 13-7276 PA 1.19:158

VENEZUELA

27. *Venezuela*. Harbors and anchorages on coast of Venezuela; chart 991. Washington, Hydrographic Office, published Oct. 1886, 23d edition, May 1937, corrected through Notice to mariners 22, June 2 [1937]. 26.9 × 23.9 in. 30c.

N 6.18:991

Cabello, Puerto, from Spanish survey in 1794.
 Carenero Harbor, from British sketch survey in 1892.
 Coche Island Anchorage, from French survey in 1878.
 Corsarios Bay, from old Spanish plan.
 Turiamo, Port, from old Spanish plan, 1886.

CARIBBEAN AREA

28. *Bananas*. O cultivo da banana na Zona Antilhana; [por Wilson Popenoe]. [1937.] ii + 32 + [1] p. il. (Serie de agricultura nos. 69 e 70.) [Do Boletim da União Panamericana, dezembro 1936 e janeiro 1937.] Paper, 10c. (2 numbers combined); subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c.

PA 1.12:p 69, 70

29. *Pilot charts*. Pilot chart of Central American waters, May 1937; chart 3500. Scale 1° long. = 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, Apr. 12, 1937. 23.3 × 35.1 in. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] 10c.

U 6.24:937/5

NOTE.—Contains on reverse: Line-squalls; by R. Hanson Weightman.

30. ——— Pilot chart of Central American waters, June 1937; chart 3500. Scale 1° long. = 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, May 11, 1937. 23.3 × 35.1 in. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] 10c.

N 6.24:937/6

NOTE.—Contains on reverse: Structure of tropical cyclones; by Arnold E. True.—Emergency signals employed by aircraft.

31. ——— Pilot chart of Central American waters, July 1937; chart 3500. Scale 1° long. = 0.7 in. Washington, Hydrographic Office, June 14, 1937. 23.3 × 35.1 in. [Monthly. Certain portions of the data are furnished by the Weather Bureau.] 10c.

N 6.24:937/7

NOTE.—Contains on reverse: Cyclonic storms [edition no 2.]

WEST INDIES

32. *Coast pilots*. Supplement to United States coast pilot, West Indies, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, 3d (1929) edition. Mar. 22, 1937. [1] + 11 leaves. (Serial 446/7.)

C 4.6/2:P 83/3/supp. 937

HISPANIC AMERICA AS A WHOLE

33. *Finances*. Latin American financial notes, no. 217 and 218, Apr. 14 and 29, 1937; prepared semi-monthly by Finance Division. [1937.] 21 leaves and 20 leaves, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$2.00.

C 18.107:217, 218

34. ——— Latin American financial notes, no. 219 and 220, May 14 and 29, 1937; prepared semi-monthly by Finance Division. [1937.] 14 leaves and 16 leaves, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$2.00.

C 18.107:219, 220

35. ——— Latin American financial notes, no. 221 and 222, June 14 and 29, 1937; prepared semi-monthly by Finance Division. [1937.] 17 leaves and 16 leaves, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$2.00.

C 18.107: 221, 222

36. *Food*. Tropical products, v. 13, no. 20-22, Apr. 2-20, 1937; prepared fortnightly by Foodstuffs Division. [1937.] Various paging, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$3.00. C 18.72/7:13/20-22
37. ——— Same: Tropical products, v. 13, no. 23 and 24, May 14 and 28, 1937; prepared fortnightly by Foodstuffs Division. [1937.] 13 leaves and 8 leaves, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$3.00.
C 18.72/7:13/23, 24
38. ——— Same: Tropical products, v. 13, no. 25 and 26, June 11 and 25, 1937; prepared fortnightly by Foodstuffs Division. [1937.] 15 leaves and 6 leaves, 4° [Processed.] Paper, \$1.00 a yr.; foreign subscription, \$3.00.
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39. *Addresses*: Practical accomplishments of Buenos Aires conference, address by Sumner Welles, assistant Secretary of State, before Academy of Political Science, New York City, Apr. 7, 1937. 1937. [2] + 14 p. narrow 8° (Conference series 29; [Publication 1012].) [Originally issued as mimeographed press release for publication Apr. 7, 1937.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 37-26422 S 5.30:29
40. ——— Good neighbor policy and trade agreements, address by Francis B. Sayre, assistant Secretary of State, before Institute of Citizenship, Emory University, Ga., Feb. 12, 1937. 1937. [2] + 14 p. narrow 8° (Commercial policy series 34; [Publication 998].) [Originally issued as mimeographed press release for publication Feb. 12, 1937.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 37-26319 S 1.37:34
41. ——— Our relations with Latin America, address by Francis B. Sayre, assistant Secretary of State, before Washington Board of Trade, Washington, Mar. 11, 1937. 1937. [2] + 10 p. narrow 8° (Latin American series 14; [Publication 999].) [Originally issued as mimeographed press release for publication Mar. 11, 1937.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 37-26320 S 1.26:14
42. *American delegations* to international conferences, congresses, and expositions, and American representation on international institutions and commissions, with relevant data, fiscal year 1936; compiled in Division of Protocol and Conferences. 1937. vii + 162 p. ([Conference series 30; Publication 1014.]) Paper, 20c.
L. C. card 33-26097 S 5.30:30
43. *Birds*. Protection of migratory birds and game mammals, convention between United States and Mexico; signed Mexico City, Feb. 7, 1936, proclaimed Mar. 15, 1937. 1937. [1] + 6 p. (Treaty series 912.) [English and Spanish.] Paper, 5c.
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44. *Pan American Institute of Geography and History*, proceedings of 2d general assembly, held at Washington, Oct. 14-19, 1935. 1937. xi + 540 p. (Conference series 28; [Publication 995].) [English and Spanish.] Paper, 60c.
L. C. card 37-26431 S 5.30:28

45. *Pan American Sanitary Conference*. Report from Secretary of State to end that legislation be enacted authorizing appropriation for expenses of participation in 10th Pan American Sanitary Conference [to be held in Bogota, Colombia, in Aug. 1938]. Apr. 12, 1937. 4 p. (H. doc. 217, 75th Cong. 1st sess.) Paper, 5c.
46. ——— Participation by United States in 10th Pan American Sanitary Conference, report to accompany S. J. Res. 133 [to authorize appropriation for expenses of participation by United States in 10th Pan American Sanitary Conference to be held in 1938 at Bogota, Colombia]; submitted by Mr. Pittman. Apr. 22, 1937. 3 p. (S. rp. 362, 75th Cong. 1st sess.) Paper, 5c.
47. ——— Participation by United States in 10th Pan American Sanitary Conference, report to accompany S. J. Res. 133 [to authorize appropriation for expenses of participation by United States in 10th Pan American Sanitary Conference to be held in 1938 at Bogota, Colombia]; submitted by Mr. McReynolds. May 11, 1937. 3 p. (H. rp. 796, 75th Cong. 1st sess.) Paper, 5c.
48. *Reciprocal trade*, agreement between United States and El Salvador; signed San Salvador, Feb. 19, 1937, effective May 31, 1937. 1937. [2] + 19 p. (Executive agreement series 101; [Publication 1030].) [English and Spanish.] Paper, 5c.
L. C. card 37-26680 S 9.8:101

NOTE.—The present number in the Executive agreement series may be filed in the Treaty series after Treaty series 913.

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49. *Germany*. Concorrença alemã no commercio da America Latina; [por. H. Gerald Smith]. [1937.] ii + 14 p. (Series de finanças, industria e commercio no. 57.) [Do Boletim da União Panamericana, janeiro 1937.] Paper, 5c. subscription price for 12 issues of series, 50c. PA 1.14:p 57

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50. *Bulletin (English edition)*. Bulletin of Pan American Union, Apr. 1937; [v. 71, no. 4]. [1937.] iv + 293-360 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 8-30967 PA 1.6:e 71/4
51. ——— (*Portuguese edition*). Boletim da União Panamericana, abril 1937; [v. 39, no. 4]. [1937.] iv + 277-335 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 11-27014 PA 1.6:p 39/4
52. ——— (*Spanish edition*). Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, abril 1937; [v. 71, no. 4]. [1937.] iv + 317-392 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 12-12555 PA 1.6:s 71/4
53. ——— (*English edition*). Bulletin of Pan American Union, May 1937; [v. 71, no. 5]. [1937.] iv + 361-436 p. il. [Monthly.]
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54. ——— (*Portuguese edition*). Boletim da União Panamericana, maio 1937; [v. 39, no. 5.] [1937.] iv + 337-396 p. il. [Monthly. The volume number of this issue is incorrectly given on p. 337 as 29 instead of 39 but is correctly given on back title.]
L. C. card 11-27014 PA 1.6:p 39/5

55. ——— (*Spanish edition*). Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, mayo 1937; [v. 71, no. 5]. [1937.] iv + 393-466 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 12-12555 PA 1.6:s 71/5
56. *Bulletin (English edition)*. Bulletin of Pan American Union, June 1937; [v. 71, no. 6]. [1937.] iv + 437-512 p. il. [Monthly.]
L. C. card 8-30967 PA 1.6:e 71/6
57. ——— (*Portuguese edition*). Boletim da União Panamericana, junho 1937; [v. 39, no. 6]. [1937.] iv + 397-456 p. il. [Monthly. The volume number of this issue is incorrectly given on p. 307 as 29 instead of 39 but is correctly given on back title.]
L. C. card 11-27014 PA 1.6:p 39/6
58. ——— (*Spanish edition*). Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, Junio 1937; [v. 71, no. 6]. [1937.] iv + 467-550 p. il. [Monthly.]
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